GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

M^RS GRIFFITH.

2841

2841

Serfojee Rajah. 1830

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S ... MAHAL.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XI.—PART I.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S ... MAHAL.

BY
JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

BIRDS.

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Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. XI.
Part I.

The Vignette represents the female crowned Cryptonyx, considerably smaller than nature.

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BIRDS.

ORDER

COLUMBINI.

Rostrum mediocre, compressum, basi membranâ molli et tumidâ instructum, ad apicem plus minusve arcuatum.

Pedes simplices, tetradactyli fissi, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: tarsi reticulati.

Beak, middle sized, compressed, the base covered with a soft and tumid membrane, the tip more or less arcuated.

Feet simple, consisting of four divided toes, three in front, and one behind: tarsi reticulated.

COLUMBA. PIGEON.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, fere rectum, compressiusculum et arcuatum: mandibulâ superiore basi membranâ molli et tumidâ, in quâ *nares* sitæ sunt.	*Beak* middle sized, nearly straight, compressed and bent; the upper mandible with a soft and tumid membrane at its base, in which the *nostrils* are situated.
Pedes fissi, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	*Feet* divided, with three toes before, and one behind.
Alæ aut breves aut mediocres.	*Wings* short or middling.
Cauda æqualis aut cuneata.	*Tail* equal or wedged.

COLUMBA, *auctorum.*—The Pigeons form a most elegant genus of birds, and are most exquisitely figured and described by Temminck in his admirable Histoire Naturelle générale des Pi-

geons et des Gallinacés, and to which I am indebted for much of the information contained in the subsequent account of these orders.

They generally associate in pairs, both sexes assisting in incubation and feeding their young. Their principal food consists of grain and seeds; they drink much, and not at intervals like other birds, but by a continued draught: their note is peculiarly soft and expressive, and is well distinguished from that of any other bird by its plaintive and mournful sound: they generally breed more than once in the year; the female lays two eggs at a time, one of which generally produces a male, the other a female.

They are greatly dispersed over the old continent, but only two or three species occur in America.

A. Caudâ æquali.

a. Oculis areâ nudâ circumdatis, pennis colli elongatis, apicibus, aut emarginatis aut acuminatis.

A. With an equal tail.

a. Eyes surrounded by a naked space, and the feathers of the neck elongated, and notched, or acuminated, at their tips.

HACKLED PIGEON.

(Columba Franciæ.)

Co. *cærulea; rostro basi orbitisque nudis coccineis, uropygio caudâque rubris, pennis colli angustis elongatis apice acuminatis.*

Blue Pigeon, with the base of the beak and the naked space

round the eyes scarlet; the rump and tail red; the feathers of the neck narrow, elongated at their tips and acuminated.

Columba Franciæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 42.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 463.

Le Pigeon Hollandois. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 175. *t.* 101.

Colombe hérissée. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 228.

Hackled Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 641. 36.

This magnificent Pigeon is distinguished from all the other birds of the Columbine order by its singular form of the feathers on the neck, head, and breast, which are long and narrow, terminating in a point; their extremity is hard, of a cartilaginous appearance and shining, somewhat resembling the appendices to the wings of the Ampelis Garrulus, or the large polished feathers on the neck of the Gallus Indicus. The total length of this bird is between twelve and thirteen inches: the beak is reddish at the base and yellowish towards the tip: on the cheeks, surrounding the eyes, is a reddish flesh-coloured and almost naked space, which reaches below the orifice of the ears, and is covered with a soft down: the wings reach to the middle of the tail, and the tarsi are covered with feathers to the origin of the toes: the head, neck, and breast are of a whitish-grey; the rest of the body, the wings, and the upper part of the tail, are of a fine deep violet-blue: the greater quills are also of this colour on their outer webs, but on their inner they are dusky. The tail beneath is of a rich lively rufous crimson; the shafts of the feathers in the centre are of a deep blue; as are the lateral feathers on their webs: the eyes are reddish:

the feet and claws are dusky blue. Inhabits Southern Africa and Madagascar.

WATTLED PIGEON.

(Columba auricularis.)

Co. *alba naribus globosis, orbitis colloque nudis cæruleis, tribus carunculis gularibus sanguineis, remigibus primoribus caudâque ad apicem nigris.*

White Pigeon, with the nostrils globose; the orbits and neck naked blue, with three blood-red caruncles on the throat; the primary quills and tip of the tail black.

Columba auricularis. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 465.

Colombe Oricou. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 236.

In length about eleven inches and a half: the cheeks, as far as the aperture of the ears, are naked and blue; the skin hangs down in front of the neck, forming three caruncles, which are of a blood-red colour: the nostrils are surrounded with a kind of globose wattle: the plumage is of an uniform white: the tail alone is greyish at its base, and black towards its tip: the outer webs of the lateral feathers are white for about three quarters of their length: the greater and lesser quills are white at their origin, and black towards their tips, the outer feather of each wing being entirely of the latter colour: the spurious wing is of a grey-black: the feet are red and the beak black. This appears

to vary, having been found entirely white; and also with the plumage varied with grey and black; the last most probably are only young birds: it is found in many of the islands of the Pacific ocean.

GREY PIGEON.

(Columba Corensis.)

Co. *corpore supra et subtus griseo fusco, capite, collo, gulâ, pectoreque purpureo-vinaceis, pennis colli inferioribus variante luce, quasi squamosis, remigibus rectricibusque griseo fuscis.*

Pigeon, with the body above and beneath grey-brown: the head, neck, throat and breast purplish-red: the inferior feathers of the neck varying with the light, and as if scaled; quills and tail-feathers of a grey-brown.

Columba Corensis. *Jacq. Beyt. p.* 31. *No.* 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 46.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 461.

Colombe a nuque écaillée. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 211.

Grey Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 1. 201. 60. A.

FOURTEEN inches and a half in length: the under parts of the body, the back, and the greater and middle wing-coverts are of a grey-brown: the fore part of the neck and the breast are of a purplish-red tinge; which colour is expanded over the head: the nape is adorned with rich scale-like feathers, varying according to the position of the light to violet, purple and green, with a hue of chesnut; there is also a stripe of this colour on

the back of the neck, which has the appearance of velvet: the scapulars are of a grey-brown; the greater wing quills, and those of the tail, are of a slate-colour: the feet are red, with black claws: the base of the beak reddish: irides orange, with a papillated naked reddish skin round the eyes: the tail is composed of twelve feathers. Inhabits South America. Nothing is known of its manners.

NAKED-CHEEKED PIGEON.

(Columba Gymnopthalmus.)

Co. *capite collo pectore abdomineque dilute vinaceis pennis squamosis ad latera colli, dorso alisque fuscis, uropygio et pennis caudæ canis.*

Pigeon, with the head, neck, breast and abdomen pale wine-coloured; the feathers on the sides of the neck scale-like; the back and wings brown; the rump and feathers of the tail hoary.

Columba Gymnopthalmus. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 463.
Colomba Jou-nud. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 225.

Length thirteen inches: round the eyes a large patch of naked skin, covered with small fleshy papillæ of a beautiful deep blue: the head, the upper part of the neck, the throat, and the breast of a fine vinaceous tint, which colour descends over the belly and thighs in a diluted state: the nape and the sides of the lower part of the neck

are shaded with a bright blue and a feeble purple; the feathers of this part are each ornamented with two semicircular marks, the upper one white, the under, which is at the tip, is bluish, with violet reflections: beneath the ears is a transverse dusky spot, composed of very short feathers, which make their appearance when the animal extends its neck: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, the lesser and greater coverts of the wings, are of a grey-brown colour: the greater and lesser quills are dusky, with the outer webs bordered with grey: the back and the rump are of a greyish blue: the tail is grey above, and whitish beneath: the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts are of a pure white: the beak is reddish, and is much bent at the tip: the eyes are reddish: the legs and claws are reddish-brown.

The female is rather smaller than the male; the colour of her plumage is less lively, and the naked space surrounding the eyes is neither so large nor so brilliant in colour as in the male. Nothing is known of the manners of this species. It inhabits India.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

EGYPTIAN PIGEON.

(Columba Ægyptiaca.)

Co. *testaceo-incarnata, gulâ plumis apice bilobis truncatis ferrugineis nigro-maculatis.*

Testaceous flesh-coloured Pigeon, with the feathers on the throat spotted with black, at their tips bilobed and truncated, of a ferruginous hue.

Columba Ægyptiaca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 607. 49.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 461.

Colombe Egyptienne. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 370.

Egyptian Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. p.* 267. 3.

BEAK black: head flesh-colour, with a tinge of violet: orbits naked and bluish: the feathers on the throat wedge-shaped, divided at their tips, and truncated at the ends; they are black at their origin, and rusty flesh-colour at their tips: the back is grey: the breast violet: belly and thighs white: wings principally brown; the two outer tail-feathers at their base cinereous; the middle black, and terminated by white; the two next on each side grey at their base, black in the middle, and white at the tip only; the fifth brown on each side, with the middle dusky; the two middle ones entirely brown: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Egypt, frequenting houses.

MADAGASCAR PIGEON.

(Columba Madagascariensis.)

Co. *pedibus plumosis, caudâ violaceâ, corpore cæruleo-nigro.*
Pigeon, with the feet feathered, the tail violet, and the body of a blue-black.
Columba Madagascariensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. p.* 779.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 140. 36. *t.* 14. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 40.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 463.
Colombe Fourningo. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 539.—*Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. *pl.* 266.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 221.
Pigeon ramier bleu du Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 11.
Madagascar Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 640. 35.

THIS beautiful species is ten inches and a half in length: the principal part of its plumage is of a blue-black, shaded with violet: the tail-feathers and its inferior coverts are of a clear purple-violet: the eyes are situated in a naked space of a dull red colour: the feet, which are covered with feathers from the origin of the toes, are red: the beak is of the same colour, with the point dusky: the claws are black.

This species is found in Madagascar and the southern parts of Africa, where it frequents deep forests.

TRIANGULAR-SPOTTED PIGEON.

(Columba Guinea.)

Co. *corpore purpurascente-fusco violaceo-nitente, alis maculis albis triquetris, rectricibus apice nigris, pennis pectoralibus bifurcis.*

Pigeon, with the body of a purple brown, shining with violet; the wings with triangular white spots; the tail-feathers black at their tips, and the feathers on the breast bifid.

Columba Guinea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 232. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 132. 30.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 462. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 35.

Pigeon de Guinée. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 538.

La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 179.

Colombe roussard. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v.* 6. *pl.* 265.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 214.

Triangular-spotted Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 639. 32.

Twelve inches and a half in length: the beak is dusky, and the membrane that covers the nostrils grey: the eyes are surrounded with a naked red space: the irides bright yellow: the head, neck, and under parts of the body pale ash-colour: belly and vent white: the feathers of the neck are pointed, of an ash-colour, with vinaceous margins; their tips are bifid: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the whole of the wing-coverts purplish brown, glossed with violet; the lesser quills the same; each feather is tipped with a triangular white spot, the point upwards: the greater and middle quills black, with grey edges: the tail-feathers grey at their origin, and black towards their

tips: the lower part of the back and the rump pale ash. The female differs from the male in having the colours less lively, the triangular white spots on the wings much smaller and more dingy: and the naked space round the eyes is not so large as in the male.

Very common in all the southern parts of Africa: it builds upon the top of trees, or on rocks; the female lays two white eggs: its principal food is grain.

RED-CROWNED PIGEON.

(Columba rubricapilla.)

Co. *atro-violacea, pileo orbitisque nudis rubris, collo dorso superiore pectoreque grisescentibus, pedibus plumosis.*

Dark violet Pigeon, with the pileus and naked orbits red; the neck, upper part of the back, and breast greyish; the feet feathered.

Columba rubricapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 19.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 464.

La Pigeon violet à tête rouge d'Antigue. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 112. *t.* 67.

Colombe rouge Cap. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 233.

Red-crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 628. 17.

Ten inches in length: with the tail very short: the wings, when folded, reaching to its tip: the feathers of the belly, the back, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine black-blue, with violet shades;

those of the two latter inclining to greyish on their webs: the top of the head is of a bright red: the neck, the upper part of the back, and the breast greyish, glossed with bluish: the legs, which, as well as the tarsi, are covered with feathers, are of a greyish ash, as are the toes and claws. The red-crowned Pigeon is remarkable for the fleshy substance on the upper mandible of the beak, which is varied with many small tubercles, and covered with very fine short downy feathers: the feathers of the neck are also very remarkable, being very much elongated, and terminating in a sharp point; they are of a triangular shape at their tips.

Native of Antigua in the Isle of Panay.

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b. Oculis areâ nudâ non circumdatis.

b. Eyes not surrounded by a naked space.

RING PIGEON.

(Columba Palumbus.)

Co. *cinerea, rectricibus portice atris, remigibus primoribus margine exteriore albidis, collo utrinque albo.*

Grey Pigeon, with the tips of the tail-feathers dark; the exterior margin of the primary quills whitish; the neck white on each side.

Columba Palumbus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 19.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* No. 208.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 776.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 89. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 601. 32.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 444.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni. p.* 276.—*Nills. Orn. Suec. p.* 291.

Palumbus torquatus. *Raii. Syn. p.* 62. *A.* 9.
Le Pigeon Ramier. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 531. *p.* 24.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 316.
Colombe Ramier. *Temm. Pig.* (*edit.* 8*vo.*) *p.* 78.
Ring Pigeon. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. *No.* 102.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 329. *B.*—*Hayes. Brit. Birds. t.* 15.—*Albin. Brit. Birds.* 2. *t.* 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 635. 29.—*Lath. Sup.* 198.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *p.* 129.—*Don. Brit. Birds.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 270.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. *p.* 222.

A LARGE species: length seventeen inches and a half: the beak yellowish: the nostrils covered with a reddish mealy membrane: irides pale yellow: the head, back, and wing-coverts, bluish-ash; the first darkest: the upper part of the back inclines to brown; its lower part, the rump, and forepart of the neck, pale ash-colour; the rest of the neck and the breast vinaceous, varied with ash: the belly, the thighs, and vent, dirty white: the hind part and sides of the neck are of a green gold colour, inclining to blue, with a copper gloss according to the light: on each side of the neck is a white crescent: the greater quills are dusky; all of them, the outermost excepted, have their exterior edges whitish; the secondaries are greyish brown: the bastard wing is adorned with a dash of white at its base: the tail is cinereous above, with the extremity dusky; below, the base and ends are black, the middle hoary: the legs are covered with feathers nearly to the toes; they are of a red colour, and the claws are black: the female is rather smaller: the young birds have the greyish tint less strong; and the white on the neck is not visible the first year.

This bird is indigenous to this island: it is a migratory species, but never quits us entirely, only moving from one part to another in the autumn, and in some parts never changing its situation. In winter this species assembles in immense flocks, and constantly resorts to roost in the highest trees, especially the ash: early in the spring they begin to pair, at which time the male is observed to fly in a singular manner, alternately rising and falling in the air: the nest is composed of small twigs, so loosely put together, that the eggs, which are two in number (white and oval) may be distinctly seen from below: both sexes assist in its construction; and the male frequently occupies the place of the female during the tedious process of incubation: the nest is generally placed in the fork of a tree, or, when the tree is surrounded with ivy, against its body; it is sometimes placed amongst brush-wood, in hedges, or large hawthorn-bushes: they have two broods in the year: their favourite food consists of wild fruits, herbs, and grain of all kinds; in the autumn they devour acorns and beech mast, swallowing them whole: they eat also the tops of turnips, young clover, green corn and berries.

The note of this species is louder and more plaintive than that of the common Pigeon; but it is only uttered in pairing time, or during fine weather: the flesh is excellent, especially when young. Many attempts have been made to domesticate it by hatching their eggs in dove-houses under the common Pigeon; but as soon as the

young ones were able to fly, they always escaped to their proper haunts. Montagu took considerable pains to endeavour to change their nature, and though he so far tamed them within doors as to become exceedingly troublesome, he could never induce them to breed. Two were bred up together with a male Pigeon, and were so tame as to eat out of the hand; but as they shewed no signs of breeding in the spring, they were suffered, in the month of June, to take their liberty: it was supposed that the tame Pigeon might induce them to return to their usual place of abode, either for food or to roost; but from that time they assumed their natural habits, and nothing more was seen of them. This bird delights in sitting on the dead branches of trees, and looking around as if apprehensive of danger, which renders it difficult to shoot.

This species is called the *Queest*, *Cushat*, or *Ring Dove*.

COLLARED PIGEON.

(Columba armillaris.)

Co. *nigro-cærulea, facie armillâque albâ, abdomine crissoque albo maculis ovatis nigris, caudâ apice albâ.*

Black-blue Pigeon, with the face and collar white; the abdomen and vent white, with ovate black spots; the tail white at the tip.

Columba armillaris. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 447.
Columba Picator. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lix.* 2.
Colombe grivellée. *Temm. Pig. pl. enl.* 6.—*Id. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 97.
Pied Pigeon. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 268. 5.
Var. β. *viridi-nigricans, subtus albâ maculis nigris, vertice cinereo, pone oculos macula triquetra rubra.*
Dusky green, beneath white, with black spots; the vertex cinereous; behind the eyes a triangular red spot.
Columba armillaris. β. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 447.
Columba melanoleuca. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lix.* 1.
Colombe Goad-gaug. *Temm. Pig. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 369.
White-faced Pigeon. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 268. 4.

The Collared Pigeon is a native of New Holland; its length is about fifteen inches and a half: the membrane at the base of the beak is of a rose-colour: the principal colour of the upper parts of the plumage, and the back of the neck, is of a dark blue, and the same colour extends on both sides of the neck to the breast: the forehead and the throat are of a whitish grey: a kind of gorget ornaments the sides of the neck, from the ears to the breast: it is of a pure white below, except that the sides of the body and near the vent are spotted with black: the greater quills are of a dull blue; the whole of the outer webs margined with brownish red: the four lateral tail-feathers are terminated with white.

The White-faced Pigeon of Latham appears to be only a variety of this species; it is of the same size, with the face and sides of the head white, with a triangular patch of black before each eye, and a spot of crimson behind: the crown of the head and occiput pale ash: the rest of the neck

dusky: upper part of the body and wings pale green: some of the inner quills ferruginous: under parts from the breast white: sides of the latter black, and of the body spotted with that colour: called *Goad-gang* by the natives of New Holland.

BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

(Columba chalcoptera.)

Co. *fusco-cinerea rufo-marginata, fronte gulâque albis, fasciâ alarum cupreo-aureâ bifidâ, rectricum ad apicem nigrâ.*

Grey-brown Pigeon, with rufous margins; the forehead and throat white; a bifid golden-copper faseia on the wing; and the tips of the tail-feathers black.

Columba chalcoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 39.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 448.

Colombe Lumachelle. *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde. pl. enl.* 8.—*Id. edit.* 8*vo.* 103.

Bronze-winged Pigeon. *Phill. Bot. Bay, p.* 162.—*White's Journal, p.* 146.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 266. 1.

The male of this species measures fifteen inches and a half in length: its forehead is of a pure white, with slight tinges of rose; this colour becomes violaceous as it approaches the occiput, and forms a dark stripe through the eyes: the nostrils are covered with small white feathers: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of an ashy-brown, each feather bordered with a yellow line: the greater wing-coverts have a brilliant spot towards

their extremities, of a splendid bronzed copper, varying according to the position of the light to different tinges of red and green; this passes in the form of a double band across the wings: the smaller and middle coverts have also several irregular patches of the same colour, and they are terminated with greyish yellow: the secondary quills have some brilliant greenish purple spots: the primaries are tipped with a beautiful pearlaceous white: the under parts of the body are greyish, with a reddish tinge on the breast: the inside of the wings is of a ferruginous red: the tail is composed of eighteen grey feathers, having a black band towards their tip; the two intermediate feathers are the colour of the body; the under part of the tail is greyish ash, with a transverse dusky bar across each feather: the beak is dusky, except the base, which is reddish: the feet are red. The female has a white spot on the forehead, the rest of the head is of an ashy-grey, which is also the predominating colour of the bird, and all the colours are less brilliant than in the male; all the feathers are edged with whitish yellow: the spot on the wings is not of the brilliant ruby hue of the male, but more inclining to a metallic green; all the other spots are likewise of that tinge. The young are of a dusky grey, and the whole of the feathers are bordered with an earthy brown: the forehead and throat are whitish, and the wing spots are very dull, with a slight tinge of green.

This is one of the most brilliant of the whole

genus, and is abundant in New Holland and many of the surrounding islands, and those of the Pacific Ocean. They are fond of sandy and desert tracts, appearing from September to February, and are chiefly found in pairs: their nest is found either upon some low tree or on the ground: they lay two white eggs, and the young are hatched about November: their principal food consists of a fruit somewhat resembling a cherry, the stones of which have been found in abundance in their stomachs. It is very easy to find their place of retreat, as they are continually making a loud cooing, which is said to resemble the lowing of a cow at a distance. They are known by the English in New Holland by the name of Ground Pigeon, being unable to take long flights, and being observed principally on low trees, or on the ground.

PARABOLIC PIGEON.

(Columba arquatrix.)

Co. *purpureo-cærulescens, pectore subtus nigro purpureo-vario, capite griseo-cærulescente, abdomine alisque maculis albis, pedibus plumosis.*

Purple-blue Pigeon, with the breast beneath black, varied with purple; the head grey-bluish; the abdomen and wings with white spots; the feet plumose.

Columba arquatrix. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 447.

Colombe rameron. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. t.* 6. *pl.* 264.—*Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl. enl.* 5.—*Id.* 8*vo. p.* 93.

This species is one of the discoveries of the celebrated naturalist and traveller Le Vaillant, whose splendid work on the African birds is worthy the industry of such an assiduous and enterprising individual. It measures about fifteen inches in length from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail: its prevailing colours are a rich purplish blue, more or less dark, and a reddish vinaceous; the latter colour predominating on the front, the top of the back, and the whole of the under parts, that on the upper part of the back and the breast being brightest: the feathers on the latter being blackish in the centre, gives it the appearance of being spotted: the top of the head and the occiput are of a grey-blue: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are adorned with a few whitish spots of a round shape; the other coverts are the same, with triangular spots: the tarsi are covered with feathers in part, the rest is naked and of a clear yellow: the feet and claws are also yellow: the beak is of a very deep yellow, and the membrane at the base of the beak is orange: the irides are brown orange.

This Pigeon is found in the forests of the Auteniquois: during the season of incubation, the male and female are always found in pairs; but at other times, they associate in flocks: they construct their nests like the Stock Dove, and produce ten white eggs: this species has a very remarkable flight, not going in a straight line, but upon commencing its route, it describes a parabola, and continues forming a series of arcs during

the time, uttering its cry: it is a great enemy to the White Eagle of Le Vaillant.

NUTMEG PIGEON.

(Columba ænea.)

Co. *corpore æneo, rostro virescente, pectore abdomineque subtus griseo-cæruleis, remigibus caudâque ex cærulescente viridibus.* Femina. *Capite pectore abdomineque subtus griseo-rufis, remigibus caudâque viridi-nigris.*

Pigeon, with a brassy body, the beak greenish, the breast and abdomen beneath of a greyish-blue; the quills and tail of a bluish-green. *Female*, with the head, breast, and abdomen beneath of a rufous-grey; the quills and tail green-black.

Columba ænea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 780.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 602. 33.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 446.

Palumbus Moluccensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 148. 41. *t.* 13. *f.* 2.

Pigeon ramier des Moluques. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 538.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 164.

Pigeon cuivré mangeur de muscade. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 168. 102. var.

Colombe muscadivôre. *Temm. Pig. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 86.

Nutmeg Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 636. 30.—4. 637. 30. B.

The adult male of this species has the whole of the head, the neck, and the under parts of the plumage of a beautiful grey-blue: the shoulders, the back, the great and little wing-coverts of a deep green, with metallic reflections; the primary quills and secondaries are of a blue-green: the

tail is composed of twelve feathers, and is of a fine blue, changing to green-gold; the underside is dusky; its inferior coverts are of a red-ferruginous: the feet are red: the beak and claws black: the irides are of a reddish orange. The female has her plumage more dull than the male, her neck and belly have a vinaceous hue, and on the nape is a deep reddish band: the young birds are reddish where the male is grey, and the wings and back are of a brownish tinge, with green reflections; the greater quills and tail are of a grey-black.

The Nutmeg Pigeon is a native of the Moluccas and New Guinea, and other islands of the Pacific Ocean: it receives its name from the circumstance of its feeding upon nutmegs at certain seasons of the year: the mace of the larger fruit serves it entirely for nourishment: the small nuts are passed through the body of the bird without alteration, and by that means it helps to propagate this useful spice. This bird migrates in innumerable hosts at particular seasons, and appears in the forests of Java, where it feeds upon the fruit of the ficus religiosus. It varies considerably in its plumage.

SEA PIGEON.

(Columba littoralis.)

Co. *corpore albo, remigibus primoribus caudâque ad apicem nigris.*
Pigeon, with a white body, the primary quills and tail towards the apex black.
Columba littoralis. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 448.
Columba alba. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 780.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 602. *p.* 34.
Le Pigeon blanc mangeur de muscade. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 169. *pl.* 103.
Colombe marine. *Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl.* 7.—*Id. edit.* 8vo. *p.* 99.
White Nutmeg Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 638. 31.
Var. β. *remigibus caudâque toto albis.*
With the quills and tail entirely white.
Columba littoralis var. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 448.

Length thirteen inches: the whole of the plumage is of a pure white, with the exception of the greater wing quills, which are wholly black; the smaller quills at their extremities are also black for three-fourths of their length, and the tips of the tail-feathers are likewise of that colour: the feet and beak are of a livid hue; as is a naked space round the eyes, which are yellow. It sometimes occurs entirely white.

It occurs in abundance in New Guinea and Java; by the natives of the latter, it is distin-

guished by the name of the Sea Pigeon, from its principal habitation in that island being upon the rocks on the coasts: it is migratory: like the preceding, it feeds upon Nutmegs, and voids the nuts uninjured, and is said, by that means, to convey the plant from island to island.

SPOTTED PIGEON.

(Columba maculosa.)

Co. *capite, parte corporis inferiori, dorso uropygioque cæruleo-cineraceis, tectricibus alarum fuscis maculam albam versus extremitatem habentibus, partibus colli lateralibus unicoloribus.*

Pigeon, with the head, the under parts of the body, the back, and rump, blue-grey; the wing-coverts brown, with a white spot towards their extremity; the sides of the neck of one colour.

Columba maculosa. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 450.

Colombe tigrèe. *Temm. Pig. edit.* 8*vo.* 113.

THIS species inhabits Paraguay; it is described by Temminck: its total length is twelve inches: the whole of the head, the neck, the under part and sides of the body, the inferior wing-coverts, the back, and the rump, are entirely of a greyish lead-colour: the upper wing-coverts have a small white spot towards their extremity, the rest is brown: the lesser coverts have a white margin on their

STOCK PIGEON.

outer edge: the feathers of the neck have no reflection: the tarsi are of a deep reddish-violet: the irides are white: and the tip of the beak dusky.

STOCK PIGEON.

(Columba Œnas.)

Co. *cærulescens, cervice viridi-nitente, jugulo pectoreque vinaceis, dorso postice cinerascente, maculâ alarum duplici caudaque apice nigricantibus.*

Bluish Pigeon, with the cervix of a shining green, the jugulum and breast vinaceous, the hinder part of the back cinerascent, with a double spot on the wings, and the tip of the tail black.

Columba Œnas. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 279. 1. β.—*Linn. Faun. Suec. No.* 207.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 769.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 86. 5.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 62. A. 10. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 589. 1.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 457.—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 277.—*Nills. Orn. Suec.* 1. *p.* 293.

Colombe Colombin. *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde. pl.* 11.—*Id. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 118.

Stock Pigeon, or Stock Dove. *Penn. Brit. Zool. II. App.* 605. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 329. A.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 604. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 197. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. 128.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. *pl.* 107.—*White's Selburn. p.* 98. 100.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Bewick, Brit. Birds.* 1. 267.—*Low. Faun. Orcad. p.* 52.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. *p.* 220.

This bird measures fourteen inches in length: its beak is of a pale red: the head ash-coloured:

the hind part of the neck and sides green-gold, glossed with copper according to the light: the upper part of the back and wings dull ash-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, lighter ash: forepart of the neck ash-colour; its lower part and the breast of a vinaceous hue: the four or five outer quills are black, with the exterior edges white; the rest ash-colour, with the ends black: on each wing are two black spots: the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts pale ash: the tail is ash-coloured, with one-third of the end black, and two of the outer feathers white from the base to the middle on the exterior edge: beneath, the tail has a bright grey band, passing transversely across each feather: the legs and claws are black.

The Stock has been generally confounded with the Domestic Pigeon, but there cannot be much doubt of its being a distinct species: its habits are somewhat similar to those of that bird.

It is found very abundantly on the coasts of England, and also amongst beech woods, which it frequents for the sake of the mast, upon which it feeds. Upon the approach of winter, great quantities migrate into England from the more northern parts, and return in the spring; but many remain all the summer, and build in old trees, laying two white eggs: many attempts have been made to domesticate this species, but they have always failed, the bird escaping as soon as it had an opportunity, and returning to its haunts. Its food principally consists of seeds and berries.

DOMESTIC PIGEON.

(Columba livia.)

Co. *cinereo-cærulescens, fasciâ alarum duplici nigrâ, dorso inferiore albo, pectore dilute vinaceo, apice caudæ nigricante.*

Grey-bluish Pigeon, with a double black band on the wings, the lower part of the back white, the breast pale vinaceous, the tip of the tail dusky.

Columba livia. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 451.—*Temm. Man. d'Orn. p.* 276.

Columba domestica livia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 769. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 590. 2.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 62. 8.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 82. 3.—*Nills. Orn. Suec. p.* 295.

Colombe biset. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 498.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 510.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 125.

Biset Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 605. 2. A.

Rock Dove. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

Var. α. *Minor versicolor, dorso inferiore albo.*

Less, varying in colour, with the lower part of the back white.

Columba livia domestica. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 452.

Columba domestica. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 207.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 769.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 589.

Columba vulgaris seu domestica. *Raii. Syn. p.* 59.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 68.

Columba saxatilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 769.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 84. 4.

Columba rupicola. *Raii. Syn.* 1. *p.* 63.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 590.

Le Pigeon commun ou domestique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 501.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 466.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 193.

White-rumped Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 605. 2.

Rock Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 608.

Var. β. *Versicolor, cerâ albido-furfuraceâ.*

Of various colours, with the cere whitish.

Columba livia hispanica. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 452.

Columba domestica hispanica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 179.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 590.
Columba Romana. *Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 71.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.
Columba domestica major. *Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 1.
Pigeon Romain. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 510.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 110.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 194.
Roman Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 608.
Var. γ. *Pedibus hirsuto-pennaceis.*
With hairy feathers on the feet.
Columba livia dasypus. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 453.
Columba domestica dasypus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 279.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 73.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2.
Rough-footed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 608.
Var. δ. *Pedibus hirsuto-pennaceis, capite cristato.*
With hairy feathers on the feet, the head crested.
Columba livia cristata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 453.
Columba domestica cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 73.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 590.
Pigeon huppé. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 510.
Crested Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 609.
Var. ε. *Capite cristato, corpore niveo, pedibus plumosis.*
With the head crested, the body snowy white, and the feet feathered.
Columba livia Norvegica. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 455.
Columba domestica Norvegica. *Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 74.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 591.
Norway Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 609.
Var. ζ. *Area oculorum nudâ tuberculatâ furfurace, maculâ alarum duplici nigricante.*
With a naked tuberculated space round the eyes, and a double dusky spot on the wings.
Columba livia Barbarica. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 454.
Columba domestica Barbarica. *Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 8.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 74.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 591.
Barbary Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 609.
Var. η. *Pennis occipitis reflexo erectis.*

With the feathers of the occiput erected.
Columba livia cucullata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 454.
Columba domestica cucullata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 207.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. *b.*—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 79.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 91.
Pigeon nonain. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 19.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 197.
Jacobine Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 610.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 43.
Var. θ. *Plumis minimis erectis, per dorsum alasque dispersis.*
With small erected feathers scattered over the back and wings.
Columba livia hispida. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 454.
Columba domestica hispida. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 591.
Pigeon frisé. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 519.
Laced Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 610.
Var. ι. *Pennis in pectore recurvis.*
With the feathers on the breast recurved.
Columba livia turbita. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 455.
Columba domestica turbita. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 77.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 75.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 592.
Pigeon a cravate. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 513.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 23.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 197.
Turbit Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 611.
Var. κ. *Caudâ erectâ multipennæ patulâ.*
With an erect open tail of many feathers.
Columba livia laticauda. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 455.
Columba domestica laticauda. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 770.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 80.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 592.
Le Pigeon Paon. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 51. *pl.* 22.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 199.
Columba tremula. *Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 81.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 4.
Broad and narrow-tailed shaker Pigeons. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 611. 2.
Var. λ. *sub volatu se gyrans.*
During flight turning over.
Columba livia Gyratrix. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel.*

Syst. Nat. 1. *p.* 771.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 61. 10.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 79.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 592.

Le Pigeon culbutant. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 517.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 201.

Tumbler Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 612.

Var. μ. *Capite remigibus rectricibusque concoloribus, corpore diversicolore.*

With the head, quills, and tail-feathers of one colour, the body varied.

Columba livia galeata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 456.

Columba domestica galeata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 771.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 61. 11.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 80.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 592.

Pigeon cuirassé. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 515.

Helmet Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 612.

Var. ν. *Cerâ papillosâ rubrâ.*

With a papillated red cere.

Columba livia Turcica. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 456.

Columba domestica Turcica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 281.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 771.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 76.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 593.

Pigeon Bagadais. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 196.

Persian, or Turkish Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 612.

Var. ξ. *Cerâ latâ carunculatâ albidâ, palpebris nudis.*

With a carunculated broad white cere, the palpebræ naked.

Columba livia Tabellaria. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 457.

Columba domestica Tabellaria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 281.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 771.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 77.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 593.

Carrier Pigeon. *Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl.* 16.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 613.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 45.

Var. ο. *Pectore inflato.*

With the breast inflated.

Columba livia Gutturosa. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 457.

Columba domestica Gutturosa. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 280.—*Gmel. Syst.* 1. *p.* 771.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 2.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 78.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 593.

Le Pigeon grosse gorge. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 505.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 17. & 18.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 195.

Powter Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 613.
Var. π. *Pectore inflato, cerâ carunculatâ.*
With an inflated breast and carunculated cere.
Columba livia Eques. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 458.
Columba domestica Eques. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 771.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 78.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 61. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 593.
Horseman Pigeon. *Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 614.
Var. ρ. *Sub volatu se gyrans, ac alas fortiter percussans.*
During flight turning over, and making a loud noise with its wings.
Columba livia percursor. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 458.
Columba domestica percursor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 771.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 79.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 60. 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 593.
Smiter Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 614.
Var. σ. *Cervice pennis jubæ instar reversis.*
With the feathers on the back of the neck reversed like the mane of a horse.
Columba livia Jubata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 458.
Columba domestica Jubata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 771.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 594.
Turner Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 614.
Var. τ. *Corpore albo, maculâ frontis caudâque concoloribus.*
With a white body, a spot on the forehead, and the tail of an uniform colour.
Columba livia frontalis. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 459.
Columba maculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 772.
Spot Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 615.

This is one of the most variable of the whole class of birds, the varieties, by domestication, being innumerable; and were each to be described, a volume would not contain them: they are all supposed to have originated from the species called *C. livia* by authors; and of which the following is the description: length thirteen inches: the

head, the upper part of the back, the wing-coverts, the breast and the belly, are grey striped with bluish; the wing-coverts being darkest: the lower part of the back is white: the neck is of a fine green, with rich reflections: the greater feathers of the wing are dusky: the secondaries and the greater coverts are grey, with blue markings; they are terminated with black, and form on each side two transverse bands of that colour: the tail is similar to the body; the whole of its feathers are dusky, and the outer one on each side has its exterior web white: the beak is of a pale red: the feet are red, and the claws black. Native of Teneriff.

The principal variety is the C. domestica of Linné; this appears to be the first variation from the wild state: it is of a less size, and its colours vary considerably, some being wholly white, others black or red, others have the plumage variegated; but the greatest number are of a grey-blue; and the neck has frequently a green-gold reflection: but the generality of them are found to have the lower part of the back white: the beak is brown, its membrane at the base reddish, speckled with white: the feet red.

The second variety, called the Roman Pigeon, is rather larger, measuring fifteen inches in length: it varies exceedingly in its colours and the shape of its feathers: the beak is more or less red, in some more dusky: some varieties are found with the feet so completely covered with feathers, as to prevent the bird from walking: others have the

head crested, and can erect or depress the feathers at pleasure: in all the base of the beak is of a scurfy white. The Rough-footed Pigeon is a variety of this, with feathers down to the toes: the Crested Pigeon has the head crested and the legs feathered: the Norway Pigeon has the head and feet as in the last, but the body is of a snowy white, and is as large as a fowl: the Barbary Pigeon has a broad circle of mealy red flesh surrounding the eyes: its irides are white; the plumage bluish, the wings with two blackish spots: the Jacobine is the next; it has the feathers of the head and neck turning forwards, similarly to a comb: the Laced Pigeon has red legs, the rest of the body is white, and all the feathers are frizzled or curled: another variety occurs, called the Trill Back, with the tip of each feather bent upwards. The Turbit Pigeon has the crown of the head flat, and it differs from the rest in having the feathers of the breast reflected both ways: the next, called the Shaker, has a greater number of feathers in the tail, which it always carries erect; it is frequently called the Fan-tail. The Tumbler is distinguished from the others by its continually tumbling round whilst flying, by throwing itself backwards: this variety is greatly prized, so much as eighty guineas having been given for an Almond Tumbler, which is a slight variety. The Helmet Pigeon has the head, quills, and tail of one colour, which varies, and the rest of the body is always of a distinct colour. The Persian Pigeon is dusky: the beak yellow: the space round the eyes red:

the nostrils armed with small tubercles, and the feet pale red. The Carrier is very like the last, but has the space about the eyes and the beak very much tuberculated; this variety was formerly made use of for conveying letters, which was easily managed by letting fly one of these birds that has been confined some time, as it never failed to convey the letter to its destination, always flying home in a direct line from the place of starting; it is said to move at a greater rate than twenty-six miles in an hour.

We must not omit to mention another extraordinary variety of this species, one which has the power of inflating its crop with wind in a very singular manner, till it is of an enormous size: it is subject to great variation, and great sums of money are frequently paid for scarce varieties; it is known by the name of the Powter Pigeon. The Horseman Pigeon is a variety between the two last, and is frequently employed in conveying letters, as it never leaves the place of its birth voluntarily, and has always a propensity to return. The Smiter Pigeon is remarkable for making a great noise with its wings during its flight. The Turner Pigeon is distinguished by having a tuft of feathers hanging down from the top of the head like the mane of a horse. The Spot Pigeon, which is the last variety of any note, has a spot of the same colour as the tail on the forehead.

The above are not half the varieties that are described in the works professedly treating on the subject, which forms the amusement of many for

a long period of their lives; those that wish to be more acquainted with the subject, will do well to consult Willoughby's Ornithology, Moore's Columbarium, and divers other pamphlets on the Domestic Pigeons; also Buffon's Birds, Temminck Histoire Naturelle générale des Pigeons, &c. in which two last works they will find an ample account of the management of these birds at all periods.

In the wild state, these Pigeons have two broods in the year, and they lay their eggs in nests found in holes of rocks or ruined towers: but in a domestic one, they vary from three to twelve, according to the state of confinement; those that are most domesticated, and are never suffered to go abroad, having the latter number: they seldom lay more than two eggs at a time, and generally one proves a male, and the other a female bird: the eggs take from fourteen to seventeen days in being hatched. The Domestic Pigeons appear to be kept in most parts of the civilized world: they are not only esteemed a delicacy for the table, but they are valued on other accounts, and their dung serves as a good manure for some kinds of land; it is also useful for tanning the upper leathers of shoes.

WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

(Columba leucocephala.)

Co. *cærulescens, orbitis verticeque albis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, cervice viridi nitente margine nigro.*

Blue Pigeon, with the orbits and top of the head white, the quills and tail brown, the cervix of a shining green, edged with black.

Columba leucocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 5.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 281. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1772.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 459.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 63.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

Columba saxatilis Jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 137. 33.

Le Pigeon de roche de la Jamaique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 529.

Colombe a calotte blanche. *Temm. Pig. p.* 204.

Bald-pated Pigeon. *Brown. Jam. p.* 468.

White-crowned Pigeon. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 65.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. *No.* 189.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 616.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

Length thirteen inches: the beak red, with a white tip: the eyes surrounded with a white skin: the irides yellow: the top of the head white, forming a kind of cap; beneath which it is of a changeable purple: the neck is of a green and blue colour, varied with a copper gloss; the hinder part of the neck is covered with feathers of a scaly appearance, which reflect a metallic tinge, and are terminated by a blackish border: the upper and under parts of the body are of a bluish-grey brown: the greater and lesser quills brown: tail the same: the legs red, the claws grey.

This bird inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, and

the Bahama islands; it resides among the rocks, and is found in great quantities: its principal nourishment consists of the berries of the sweet wood: it is very good food at certain times, when it has been feeding on particular plants, but at others it is very indifferent.

RING-TAILED PIGEON.

(Columba Caribæa.)

Co. *cærulescens, capite collo inferiore pectoreque purpurascentibus, caudâ fasciâ transversâ nigrâ, abdomine albo; collum cupreo splendens.*

Blue Pigeon, with the head, neck, and lower part of the breast purplish; the tail with a transverse black band; the abdomen white; the neck of a splendid copper.

Columba Caribæa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 36.—*Vieill. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 4.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 450.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

Columba cauda annulo cincta Jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 138. 34.

Columba cauda fascia notata. *Raii. Syn.* 63. 17. *p.* 183. 22.

Pigeon a queue annulée de la Jamaique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 539.

Colombe a queue annulée. *Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl.* 10.—*Id. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 114.

Ring-tailed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 639. 33.—*Lath. Syn. p.* 199.

Length fifteen inches: the head, the under part of the neck, and the breast, of a deep purple; the superior part of the neck of a changeable green purple, varying in brilliancy according to

the light: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts of a bluish-ash: the wings, the scapulars, and the whole of the greater quills of a dark grey: the belly of a deep grey tinge, with purple reflections: the tail-feathers, from their insertion to the middle, of a deep grey, with a strong band of black, towards their extremities dusky: the beak is fleshy at the base, and of a reddish colour; its point yellow: the irides and the feet deep red.

This species frequents the low grounds and the cultivated parts of Jamaica: its principal nourishment consists of various kinds of grain, and it is particularly fond of the coffee berries: it appears be spread over all the Antilles: greatly esteemed for food.

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON.

(Columba Zealandica.)

Co. *rubra, abdomine albo, uropygio cæruleo, caudâ nigrâ.*
Red Pigeon, with a white abdomen, blue rump, and black tail.
Columba Zealandica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 37.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 464.
Columba Nova Zelandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.
Columba Haggarero. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 371.
New Zealand Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 640. 34.

This species is a native of Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and is called by the inhabitants the

Haggerero. It is of a very large size, measuring seventeen inches and upwards: the beak is about one inch in length, and is red, as are the eyes and feet: the upper parts of this bird are of a rufous-brown, changing on the front of the neck to green tints: the wing-quills are dusky: the rump is blue: the tail black, with its under surface and all the lower parts of the body white: the inferior coverts of the tail are bluish.

PURPLE-BREASTED PIGEON.

(Columba Eimensis.)

Co. *fusco-virescens, fronte colloque subtus vinaceis, pectore tectricibusque alarum fusco-rubris, fasciâ pectorali albâ.*

Brown-green Pigeon, with the forehead and neck beneath vinaceous, the breast and wing-coverts of a red-brown, a white fascia on the breast.

Columba Eimensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 465.

Le Pigeon ramier a collier pourpre. *Sonnini. edit. Buff. v.* 7. 263.

Colombe a collier pourpre. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 372.

Purple-breasted Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 629. 19.

THE length of this species is about fourteen inches: the top of its head and its nape is brown; the forehead, the throat, and the front of the neck are of a pale red, or vinaceous colour: the sides of the neck are of a red brown: these co-

lours change to a beautiful purple, according to the light: the breast is marked with a kind of girdle of purple, and one of white: the wing-coverts are of the same colour with the neck; the quills are dusky: the belly is of a dusky grey: the legs are red and the feet black. Inhabits the island of Eimeo in the South Seas.

FERRUGINOUS-VENTED PIGEON.

(Columba cristata.)

Co. *capite-subcristato, collo pectoreque cinereo-albis, humeris spadiceis, crisso ferrugineo, caudâ nigricante.*

Pigeon with the head slightly crested, the neck and breast of an ashy white, the shoulders chesnut, the vent ferruginous, and the tail dusky.

Columba cristata. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 419.

Columba pacifica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 600. 27.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 777.

Colombe largup. *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde pl. Enl.* 9.—*Id. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 108.

Ferruginous-vented Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 633. 24.

This species is rendered very remarkable by being ornamented with a moveable tufted crest on the occiput: its length is nearly fourteen inches: the beak, which is one inch in length, is greatly curved towards the point: the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a grey shade, with clear purple tinges: with metallic re-

flections on the throat and the breast: beneath the eyes, and on the throat, is a large patch of earthy yellow colour: the shoulders, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts, are of a violaceous purple, with rich reflections: the greater coverts and the secondary feathers are dusky, with a purplish reflection: the general colour of the back, and the whole of the tail-feathers, is dusky: the thighs, the abdomen, and also the under tail-coverts, are of a beautiful ferruginous: the greater quills are of a lively red: the feet are red: and the beak and claws brown.

This fine species inhabits the Friendly Islands in the South Seas.

SCOLLOP-NECKED PIGEON.

(Columba speciosa.)

Co. *ferruginea, caudâ nigricante, collo inferiore pectoreque rufo albo purpureoque undulatis.*

Ferruginous Pigeon, with a dusky tail, the neck beneath and the breast undulated with rufous, white, and purple.

Columba speciosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 45.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 460.

Le Ramiret. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 541.

Pigeon ramier de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. p.* 213.

Colombe ramiret. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* 208.

Scollop-necked Pigeon. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 643. 39.

Near fourteen inches in length: beak red, covered with a white cere: the head ferruginous:

neck and breast varied with rufous, white, and purplish blue; each feather being rufous at the base, then white, with blue margins, giving that part the appearance of a coat of mail: the shoulders, the back, and the lesser wing-coverts are of a ferruginous purple: the greater quills are of an ashy brown; the lesser are the same, but not so dark: the tail is dusky: the belly, the abdomen, and the inferior tail-coverts are whitish, with violaceous tinges towards the sides: the feet are red, the claws brown: the female is less brilliant in colour; the back and the wings are greyish; the quills and tail-feathers are of a grey brown; and the under parts of the body are of a dull white, with a slight violet hue towards the sides. Inhabits Cayenne, where it is abundant.

ROSE PIGEON.

(Columba miniata.)

Co. *capite cano, partibus inferioribus vinaceo-canis, collo dorsoque purpureo-violaceis, pennis mediis caudæ nigris, lateralibus albo terminatis, humeris spadiceis, pennis colli bifurcis.*

Pigeon with a hoary head; the under parts of the body of a hoary red; the neck and back of a purple-violet; the middle of the tail-feathers black, the lateral ones terminated by white; the shoulders chesnut-coloured; the feathers of the neck bifurcated.

Columba miniata. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 460.
Grande Tourterelle de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 178.
Colomba Mordorée. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 369.

Native of China: size of the common Pigeon: the head is grey; the upper part of the neck, the belly, and the abdomen are of a clear greyish red: the posterior part of the neck and the back are of a deep violet purple: the feathers that cover the sides of the neck are scalloped in the centre, and terminated with a greyish red band: the small feathers on the shoulders are of a deep rosy or chesnut colour: the coverts are of an earthy brown: the rump is of a grey lilac: the middle tail-feathers are of a dusky black; the lateral ones are black for half the length, and tipped with white: the under tail-coverts are white: the beak is yellowish: the irides red: the feet brown.

LABRADOR PIGEON.

(Columba elegans)

Co. *fusca, occipite albicante-cano, pectore ventre abdomineque canis, macula, rubescente-fusca in pectore, caudâ canâ fasciâ transversâ nigrâ.*

Brown Pigeon, with the occiput of a hoary white; the breast, belly, and abdomen hoary; a rufescent brown spot on the breast; the tail hoary, with a transverse black band.

Columba elegans. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 466.

Colombe Labrador. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 240.

The Labrador Pigeon was discovered, during the voyage of Captain Baudin, to be a native of

Dieman's Land: its total length is about eleven inches: the forehead is of a bright red; the occiput is marked with a grey-white spot; and a stripe of chocolate originating behind the eyes, forming a kind of diadem; there is another band of pure white, and much narrower, reaching down the side of the neck: the space between the beak and the eye is brown: the nape, the scapulars, and a large patch on the upper part of the breast, are of a chocolate colour; the sides of the neck, the breast, the belly, and abdomen are of a fine deep grey: the back, the rump, and the small coverts of the wings, are of an olive-brown colour: the middle coverts are ornamented with two broad transverse bands of colour, having the richness of precious stones, the superior one possessing the tints of the ruby and opal, and the lower those of the sapphire and emerald; the brilliant feathers are terminated with a beautiful silvery white: the greater and lesser quills are red on their interior webs for three-fourths of their length, their points and exterior webs are brown; the inner part of the wing is of a dusky red: the tail-feathers on their interior webs and part of the exterior are grey, with a black band passing across, which is terminated with brownish: the tail is somewhat rounded; it is composed of fourteen feathers: the feet are red; and the beak black.

PICAZU PIGEON.

(Columba maculata.)

Co. *capite et parte colli anteriori vinaceis, utroque latere colli nigrescente albo terminato, dorso uropygioque cæruleo-plumbeis, alis et caudâ fuscis, pennis caudæ atro terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head and anterior part of the neck vinaceous; both sides of the neck dusky, terminated by white; the back and rump blue-lead colour; the wings and tail brown, the feathers of the latter terminated with dusky.

Columba Picazuro. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 449.

Colombe Picazuro. *Temm. Pig. edit. 8vo.* 111.

DESCRIBED by Temminck: in length thirteen inches and a half: the tail is composed of twelve round feathers: the eyes are situated in a naked space, which reaches to the angles of the mouth: the whole of the head, the throat, and the fore part of the neck, of a vinaceous red: the feathers of the upper part of the sides of the neck are rounded and dusky, with white spots in shape of a horse-shoe: the back and rump are of a lively lead colour: the upper part of the back and the wings are brown; with the extremity of the tail dusky: the under parts of the body are bluish: the inferior wing-coverts and those of the tail are of a bright blue-lead colour: the tarsi are of a reddish violet: the irides are fine red, and the rest of the eye of a blood red: the beak is blue, and is covered with a whitish powder. The female rather less than the male, and her colours are less brilliant. It inhabits Paraguay.

SPOTTED GREEN PIGEON.

(Columba Picazuro.)

Co. *saturate viridis, corpore rufra albido-maculato abdomine nigricante, caudâ nigrâ apice ferrugineâ.*

Dark-green Pigeon, with the body above spotted with whitish, the abdomen dusky, and the tail black, with a ferruginous tip.

Columba maculata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 780.—*Temm. Pig.* 465. (*Ind.*)

Spotted Green Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 642. 37.

The Spotted Green Pigeon of Latham is in length twelve inches: its beak is black, tipped with pale yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dark glossy green; the head and neck are darkest, and of a plain colour: the feathers of the latter are long and narrow, like a cock's hackles: each feather of the wings and scapulars is tipped with a spot of pale cinereous white, with a point running upwards in a triangular position: the quills and tail are black; the feathers of the first tipped with greyish white, and those of the last with ferruginous white; the tail is even at the end: the belly, thighs, and vent, are dusky black: the legs are brown: the tarsi covered half way with downy feathers: claws black.

[library stamp]

GREY-HEADED PIGEON.

(Columba Javanica.)

Co. *viridis capite cæruleo-albo, collo pectoreque vinaceo-rubris, abdomine obscuriore, remigibus rectricibusque cæruleo-nigricantibus.*

Green Pigeon, with the head of a blue white, the neck and breast of a vinaceous red, the abdomen obscure, the quills and tail-feathers of a dusky blue.

Columba Javanica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 60.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 55.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 468.

Columba albicapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 755. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 597. 11.

Columba Indica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 16.

Columba cæruleocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 61.

Colombe aganocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 56.

Columba Turvert. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 556.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 177.—*Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 252.

Le Pigeon vert à tête gris d'Antigue. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p.* 112. *pl.* 66.

Le Pigeon ramier d'Amboine. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 150. *pl.* 15. *f.* 1.

Green-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 625. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 198.—*Edwards, pl.* 14.

Javan Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 654. 51.

Blue-crowned Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 655. 52.

Grey-headed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 623. 11.

The Grey-headed Pigeon is about the size of the Turtle Dove: its length is ten inches: the fore part of the head is white, with a fillet of that colour passing through the eyes; the top of the head bluish; the sides, neck, and breast reddish: that of the hind part of the neck darkest: the

back and the whole of the wing-coverts green-gold, glossed with copper, according to the position with respect to the light; some of the lesser coverts have their feathers tipped with white, giving an agreeable change to the plumage: the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are ash-coloured: the belly, the thighs, and the feathers beneath the tail are brown, with a slight tinge of red: the under tail-coverts are reddish-brown: the wing-quills are of a deep brown; on their inner webs inclining to red: those of the tail are black, except the two outer ones on each side, which are ash-coloured, and tipped with black: the tail is rather short: the beak is reddish, the membrane at the base bluish: the feet are red, and the claws clear brown.

This species is subject to slight variations in its plumage, being found with the whole of the head of a dusky colour, and the plumage generally of a dingy cast: the breast and the neck of a reddish-brown.

Inhabits the whole of the islands in the Indian ocean, and many parts of the south of Asia, especially Ceylon; it is also in great abundance in Java and Sumatra, frequenting the vast forests of those places. Sonnerat observed it in the islands of Panay and Antigua. The Chinese give it the name of *Yaupaun*: the Javanese that of *Bouron Glimonhane*.

JAMBOO PIGEON.

(Columba Jamboo.)

Co. *viridis, capite rubro, gulâ nigrâ pectore abdomineque albo, fasciâ pectorali rosaceâ.* Femina, *corpore collo pectoreque viridibus, fronte gulâque fuscis, abdomine albido.*

Green Pigeon, with the head red, the throat black, the breast and abdomen white, and a rosy band on the breast. *Female,* with the body, neck, and breast, greenish, the forehead and throat brown, and the abdomen white.

Columba Jamboo. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 18.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 469.

Colombe Jamboo. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 257.

Pooni Jamboo. *Maund. Sumat. p.* 84.

Jamboo Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 627. 16.

The Jamboo Pigeon received its name from the colour of the fore-part of the head and cheeks, which resembles that of the blossom of the Jamboo: it is a very elegant bird, and measures about nine inches and a half in length: the whole of the head and cheeks are of a fine carnation hue: the throat is marked with a longitudinal stripe of black: on the breast is a kind of shield of an oval form, and rosy in colour: the whole of the under parts of the body are of a fine deep green tinge: the inferior parts are white: the upper part of the tail is black; the whole of the feathers terminated with white; the under coverts are of a brown colour: the feet are red, and the claws yellow.

The female differs a little from the male in the

arrangement of the colours: the whole of the upper parts of the body and the breast are of an uniform greenish tinge: the shield on the latter is of a brown-green: the throat is brown; the belly and the rump are of a whitish-grey: the flanks of the body are varied with spots more or less green: the tail beneath is dusky, and the whole of its feathers are tipped with greyish.

This seems to be a scarce species, not appearing to be much known to collectors of birds. It is found in Sumatra: its favourite food is the berries of the Rumpooni: but in a state of captivity it will feed upon boiled rice.

BLACK-RINGED PIGEON.

(Columba cincta.)

Co. *capite collo pectoreque flavescente-albo, cingulo atro pectus cingente, dorso alisque nigricantibus, ventre, cruribus abdomineque flavis, caudâ cano terminatâ.*

Pigeon with the head, neck, and breast of a yellowish-white; the breast encircled with a dark ring; the back and wings dusky; the belly, thighs, and abdomen yellow; the tail tipped with hoary.

Columba cincta. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 466.

Colombe à cinturon noir. *Temm. Pig.* (*8vo.*) *p.* 243.

Length thirteen inches: a kind of white hood covers the whole of the head and the top of the

neck; this colour reaches down towards the breast, which is yellowish; on the lower part of which is a large black velvety belt passing upwards, close to the base of the wing, forming a kind of mantle of a greenish-black on the upper part of the back; and reaching some deep green shades upon the greater feathers of the wing; the six outer ones being somewhat rounded at their tips: the rump is greenish: the tail is composed of fourteen feathers; its upper parts are of a black-green; the whole of the feathers are terminated with grey, and a stripe of greenish: below the tail is ash-coloured, and the tips of the feathers are white: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen are of a beautiful yellow: the tail-coverts are grey, fringed with yellow on the borders of the feathers: the tarsi are covered with feathers: the feet are yellow: the beak yellowish-brown.

Native of Southern Asia.

MARTINICO PIGEON.

(Columba aurita.)

Co. *fusco-rufescens torque violaceo-aureâ, alis nigro-maculatis, gutture albo, partibus inferioribus cinerascentibus, rectricibus intermediis fuscis cæteris nigro terminatis, apice summo albo.* Mas. *Pennis cæruleis ex aureo nitente sub orificis auris.*

Brown-red Pigeon, with a violet golden collar, the wings spotted with black, the throat white, the inferior parts of the

body ash-coloured; the intermediate tail-feathers brown, the rest tipped with black, the tip itself white. *Male*, with blue shining golden feathers under the aperture of the ears.

Columba aurita. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 467.

Columba leucoptera. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 617.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 6.

Columba Martinicana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 7. α.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 104. 14.

Columba Indica. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 105.

Turtur auritus. *Raii. Syn. p.* 184.

Le Pigeon brun tachetée. *D'Azara. Voy. Amer. merid.* 4. 132. 322.

Colombe a Oreillon bleu. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 247.

Brown Indian Dove. *Edw. Birds, p.* 76.

White-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 617. 6.

Martinico Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 618. 7.

Found in Martinique, and other of the West Indian islands, also on the South American continent. Length ten inches: the head, the throat, the neck, and the breast are chesnut varied with purple; the feathers surrounding the lower part of the neck have a gilded violet gloss, and form a sort of collar: the male has eight or ten blue golden glossed feathers on each side the head above the ears, which form a conspicuous character: the back, the rump, the wing-coverts, and the upper parts of the tail are of a brown, varied with red, with several black spots on the greater wing-coverts nearest the body: the belly, the thighs, and the under tail-coverts light fulvous, with a vinaceous tinge: the greater quills of the wings are dusky, with their outer margins whitish: the secondaries are of a brown-black, with greyish-white tips: the two intermediate tail-feathers

are of the same colour as the middle of the back; the others brown for two-thirds of their length, with the outer margins rufous, the inner deep ash, the rest of their length black, with grey tips: the exterior feather is grey on the outside the whole length: the beak and the claws are black: the feet red.

It varies in having cærulean spots on the wings of a golden hue, and in the secondary quills being terminated with white.

INDIAN PIGEON.

(Columba Asiatica.)

Co. *cinereo-viridis, capite cinereo, maculâ alarum corporeque subtus albis, remigibus nigris albo extus marginatis.*

Brown-green Pigeon, with the head ash-coloured, a spot on the wings and the body beneath white, the quills black, externally bordered with white.

Columba Asiatica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 597. 14.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 467.

Indian Pigeon. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 202. 60. *γ*.

"Length eleven inches: beak bluish at the base; towards the tip white: head ash colour: neck pale yellowish-green; lower part of the neck all round, the middle of the wing near the shoulders, and all the under parts, white: the whole of the

outer edge of the wings and the quills black, with whitish edges: body above and tail greenish-ash colour; end of the tail dusky: legs bluish: claws black. Inhabits India." Latham has described the above as a species; but Temminck seems to think that it is not distinct: further observation may furnish us with the true state of the subject.

CAYENNE PIGEON.

(Columba Ruffina.)

Co. *subviolacea, gulâ, remigibus, rectricibusque griscescentibus, dorso postice griseo-cærulescente.* Mas. *plumis occipitalibus viridi-nitentibus.*

Subviolet Pigeon, with the throat, quills, and tail-feathers greyish; the back behind of a grey-blue. *Male,* with the feathers of the occiput of a shining green.

Columba ruffina. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 467.
Colombe roussette. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 245.
Pigeon ramier de Cayenne. *Bonn. tab. Ency. Orn. p.* 234. 8.

A NEW species described by Temminck: it is eleven inches and a half in length: its wings are very short in proportion to its tail: the under part of its neck, the upper part of its back, and the lesser wing-coverts are of a deep red, shaded with a tint of violet; which latter colour predominates over the belly, which is shaded with greyish-vinaceous towards the thighs: the ab-

domen and the inferior tail-coverts are grey; the greater and lesser wing-quills, and those of the tail, are of a greyish-ash; the former having a bright grey margin on their outer webs. The back, the rump, and the inferior wing-coverts are of a bluish-grey: the throat is white. The males are distinguished by a patch of golden green on the occiput; the females have the plumage in general less vivid, and the patch on the occiput is of a reddish-violet colour: the beak, in both, is of a livid colour, the feet are red, and the claws brown.

This species is found in Guiana, and in the islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

BLACK-CAPPED PIGEON.

(Columba melanocephala.)

Co. *viridis, capite cinerascente, occipite nigro, gulâ, abdomineque flavis, crisso purpureo-coccineo, caudâ æquali.*

Green Pigeon, with the head dusky, the occiput black, the throat and abdomen yellow, the vent of a scarlet-purple, the tail equal.

Columba melanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 54.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 59.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 470.

Turvert. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 555.

Tourterelle de Batavia. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 214.

Colombe Turgris. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 263.

Black-capped Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 654. 50.

NEARLY nine inches in length: the head of a pale bluish-ash colour; the back part of it black; the chin and throat of a fine deep yellow: neck, and the prevailing colour of the body, fine deep green: vent orange-yellow: some of the feathers on the outside of the thighs tipped with the same: inside of them white: the tail equal; its six middle feathers green; the rest whitish at their tips: the coverts, with the exterior feathers, deep crimson: the tarsi covered with green feathers: the beak is of a horn colour: the feet are of a reddish-brown; and the irides of a brownish-red. It is found in Java: inhabits the great woods.

WHITE-WHISKERED PIGEON.

(Columba Mystacea.)

Co. *gula maculaque transversa infra oculos albis, collo antice cerviceque viridi et violaceo nitentibus, pectore ventreque vinaceis, dorso tectricibusque alarum fuscis, remigibus rufis.*

Pigeon with the throat and transverse spot beneath the eyes white; the anterior part of the neck and the cervix green, shining with violet; the breast and belly vinaceous; the back and wing-coverts brown; the quills rufous.

Columba mystacea. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 473.

Colombe à moustaches blanches. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 275.

ELEVEN inches and a half in length: this is well distinguished by a broad band of white, which

arises at the base of the beak, and is continued beneath the eyes to the nape: the upper parts of the head, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, the back, the rump, and the two intermediate tail-feathers are of a deep brown, changing, according to the light, to a metallic tinge: the sides of the neck, the upper parts of the back and the breast are of a green gold, changing to an elegant rich violet-purple: the breast is vinaceous, with lively reflections: the belly is also vinaceous; which colour is gradually absorbed in the white of the abdomen and the under coverts of the tail: the primary and secondary quills, the rest of the wing, and the lateral tail-feathers are of a bright red: a naked space near the eyes, and the beak and feet are rufescent; the point of the former yellowish. Inhabits America.

GARNET-WINGED PIGEON.

(Columba erythroptera.)

Co. *nigra, cervice humeris tectricibusque alarum ruberrimis, dorso remigibusque nigris, fronte superciliis gutturé pectoreque albis, caudâ a medio ad apicem cinerea.*

Black Pigeon, with the cervix, shoulders, and wing-coverts reddish; the back and quills black; the forehead, eyebrows, throat, and breast white; the tail from the middle to the tip cinereous.

Columba erythroptera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 775. 10.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 597. 15.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 473.
Le Pigeon a ailes rouges. *Sonnini. Buff.* 7. 223.
Colombe erythroptère. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 273.
Garnet-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 624. 13.

Nine inches and a half in length: beak dusky yellow, or black: the forehead white; from thence a streak of the same passes over each eye to the hind head, which is black, as is also the nape: the lower part of the neck behind, the shoulders, and the wing-coverts are of a fine deep garnet colour: the back between the wings, the quills, tail, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent are all black: the tail is greyish-ash colour at the base, and the end black: the under part plain dusky: the legs brown.

This varies slightly, having the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, white; hind part of the neck dusky: over the eye a ferruginous streak, passing a little downward on each side of the neck: back dusky black: belly dusky: quills and tail blackish: in other respects similar to the above: this variety most probably indicates only a different sex, or a younger bird.

Native of the Society and other Islands of the vast Southern Pacific Ocean.

VIOLET PIGEON.

(Columba violacea.)

Co. *fronte collo ventre abdomineque albis, pectore ex candicante violaceo, partibus superioribus ex violaceo rufo, cervice et parte dorsi superiore violaceo ex aureo nitente.*

Pigeon with the forehead, neck, belly, and abdomen, white; the breast of a hoary violet; the upper parts of the body violet-red; the cervix and superior part of the back violet, with a gold gloss.

Columba violacea. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 470.

Colombe a nuque violette. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 260.

NATIVE of South America: nine inches in length: the upper parts of its body, comprising the wings and the whole of the tail-feathers, are of a beautiful deep red-purple: the greater wing-quills are reddish: on the nape are some brilliant feathers, forming a kind of collar of a fine violet, with golden reflections: the forehead, the throat, the belly, the sides, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts are of a pure white: the breast is tinged of a violet-purple, with bronzed reflections: the eyes are placed in a reddish space: the beak and the feet are reddish.

VLOUVLOU PIGEON.

(Columba holosericea.)

Co. *viridis, gula alba, fasciâ albâ in pectore, alterâque nigrâ, alis fasciis duobus canis, ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, remigibus ad apicem bifurcis.*

Green Pigeon, with a white throat, the breast with a white fascia, and another of black; the wings with two hoary fasciæ; the belly and under tail-coverts yellow; the quills bifurcated at their tips.

Columba holosericea. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 471.

Colombe vlouvlou. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 269.

This magnificent Pigeon has the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, the neck, the breast, and the sides of a delicate green, changing according to the light: on one part of the neck is a pure white longitudinal fascia, a girdle of black is next, and towards the lower part of the breast it is lost among the yellowish-green tinge of the belly: on the wings are two large bands of greyish-silver: the greater coverts are greyish, with green towards their tips: the secondary quills are green on the outer edges: the primaries are varied with grey-silver, shaded with green: the interior webs at the extremity of the feathers are black: the tail is of the same green as the body, with a zone of a darker colour towards their extremity; the under part of the tail is grey, and its coverts are yellow: the feathers on the tarsi are white: the feet are grey: the beak is

black: the quill-feathers are of a very singular construction, being curved, for about three-fourths of their length, in the shape of a sabre, towards their extremities describing an inverted parabola; they are likewise divided into two parts towards their extremities; the interior webs being prolonged in the form of a rounded point, and the exterior ones being terminated in a sharp point. Found in the Sandwich islands.

The whole of the plumage of these birds has a rich velvety appearance.

MASKED PIGEON.

(Columba larvata.)

Co. *facie alba, collo, cervice pectoreque violaceis, viridi aureo variantibus, alis dorsoque fuscis, abdomine rufo.*

Pigeon with a white face; the neck, cervix, and breast violaceous, varied with green-gold; the wings and back brown: the abdomen rufous.

Columba larvata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 471.

Colombe a masque blanc. *Le Vaill. Ois. D'Afriq. v.* 6. *pl.* 269. —*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 266.

Discovered by Le Vaillant, and by him described in his splendid work on the African birds: it is well discriminated by a white mark that covers the forehead: the cheeks and the throat, as well as the whole of the neck, the breast, the shoulders,

and the rump, are of a brownish-red, changing to purple or green, with a polished steel gloss, according to the position with respect to the light: the under parts of the body, as also the under tail-coverts, are of an uniform red: the wing-quills are dusky, externally bordered with grey-blue, as are those of the tail: the beak is bluish: the legs are of a vinaceous red, and the eyes are orange. The female differs from the male in being plainer in colour.

This bird was observed to be very abundant in the woods of the Antiniquoi: it is very difficult to kill, as it seeks shelter in the most inaccessible places among the trees.

TAMBOUR PIGEON.

(Columba Tympanistria.)

Co. *fronte superciliis et partibus inferioribus albis, collo dorso alisque olivaceo-fuscis, remigibus rufis, caudâ fuscâ, fasciâ nigrâ in extremitate trium pennarum.*

Pigeon with the forehead, eyebrows, and under parts of the body white; the neck, back, and wings of an olive-brown; the quills rufous, the tail brown, and a black fascia at the tip of three of its feathers.

Columba Tympanistria. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 475.

Tourterelle Tambourette. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *p.* 272.

Colombe Tambourette. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 287.

Le Vaillant was induced to give this the name it bears, from the circumstance of its cooing resembling the sound of a tambourine at a distance: it is an active species, and wild: its nest is built in the great African woods on the summit of trees: it is nine inches and a quarter in length: the forehead, superciliæ, and the whole of the under parts of the body are pure white: the upper part of the head, the hinder part of the neck, and the shoulders are of an earthy-brown: the wing-coverts nearest the body are spotted with blue-black, with a green reflection: the quills are rufous on their interior webs, and brown on the outer; the outer feather is the shortest of all, and its extremity is injured on the outer web: the rump is of a grey-brown, with two darker bands: the tail is composed of twelve feathers; the six middle ones are of a red-brown; the following one on each side is of that colour on the outer web, its inner web is grey at the base, and tipped with black; the two lateral feathers on each side are grey at their bases, and black towards their extremities; the tip is grey: the feet are yellow: the beak and iris are brown. The female is of a dirty white in those parts where the male is pure white; in other respects the sexes are similar. Inhabits Caffraria.

SUPERB PIGEON.

(Columba superba.)

Co. *viridis, capite purpureo, cervice subrubicundâ, collo cano, alæ spuriæ cingulo cæruleis, maculis ovatis ex cærulescente nigris in tectricibus alarum, abdomine tectricibusque subcauda albis.*

Green Pigeon, with the head purple, the top reddish, the neck hoary, the spurious wing with a blue stripe, the wing-coverts with ovate blue-black spots, the abdomen and under tail-coverts white.

Columba superba. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 474.

Colombe Poukiobou. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 277.

Nine inches and a half in length: the head is adorned with a violet cap: the occiput and the cheeks are of a delicate green: the nape is of a reddish-brown: the shoulders, the back, the greater and middle wing-coverts are of a brilliant green, shaded with olivaceous tints: the wing-coverts are adorned with ovate blue-black spots towards their extremities: the bastard wing is of a violet-blue: the secondary quills are black on their interior webs, and of a deep green without; the whole of the feathers, as well as the coverts, are slightly edged with yellowish: the quills are blackish, bordered with yellowish-white: the tail is composed of sixteen feathers, and is of an olive-green at its origin, a beautiful green in the centre, and tipped with white, shaded with greenish; the three lateral feathers on each side are black; the others are the same on their inner webs: the

under part of the tail is grey, tipped with white: all the feathers of the neck are violet at their bases, and towards their extremity grey; which causes that part to assume various shades according to the light: the breast is adorned with a bluish crescent: the belly and abdomen are white: the sides are green, with white spots: the under tail-coverts are white at their origin, with oblong green spots on their inner webs: the eyes, which are situated in a naked spot, ar ered: the beak is horn-coloured: the feet are reddish. Native of Otaheite and other of the Society Islands.

GREEN PIGEON.

(Columba viridis.)

Co. *ænea, collo subtus purpureo-violaceo, rectricibus lateralibus apice sulphureis.*

Brassy Pigeon, with the neck beneath of a purple violet, the lateral tail-feathers at the tip sulphureous.

Columba viridis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. *p.* 23. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 780. 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 58.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.

Turtur viridis amboinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 152. 43. *t.* 15. *f.* 2.

Le Turvert. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 55.

La Tourterelle a gorge pourprée d'Amboine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 142.

Colombe a gorge pourprée. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 374.

Green Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 653. 49.

Nearly eight inches in length: the beak is red: the fore-part of the head and the throat are ash-coloured: the hind-part of the head and neck, the back, rump, upper tail and wing-coverts, breast, belly, sides and thighs, green-gold, with a coppery gloss: the fore-part of the neck a brilliant violet purple: the greater wing-coverts above have the outer edges at the tip brimstone; the under wing-coverts ash-colour: the quills are blackish, with their outer edges and tips of the same colour as the body: the tail is blue-green, glossed with copper; the two middle feathers are plain, and incline to dusky on the inner webs; the others are all tipped with brimstone-colour: beneath they all appear blackish, with the tips of a dirty white; and the under tail-coverts of a greenish white: the legs are red, and half covered with feathers; the claws grey-brown. Inhabits the island of Amboina.

PURPLE-CROWNED PIGEON.

(Columba purpurata.)

Co. *viridis, fronte purpurascentè, capite colloque cinereo-albis, crisso flavo, apice caudæ virescente, remigibus nigris.*

Green Pigeon, with the forehead purple, the head and neck greyish white, the vent yellow, the tip of the tail greenish, and the quills black.

Columba purpurata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784. 64.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 17.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 474.

Colombe Kurukuru. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 280.
Purple-crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 626. 15.

Length nine inches: beak yellowish: irides pale yellow: forehead, to the middle of the crown, purple: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are of a pale green, inclining to ash-colour: vent and under tail-coverts yellow: all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful deep green, and very glossy: quills black; the two outer ones wholly so, the others edged with green; the secondaries edged with yellow on their outer margins: the tail is three inches and a half long, the feathers even, all of them somewhat pointed at the end; the colour greenish black, the outer edges green: when the tail is expanded a greyish bar appears near the end, composed of spots of that colour on the inner webs of each feather: the legs are very rough, and dusky black: claws black.

This species is subject to considerable variety; one is mentioned which came from the isle of Timor, which had the forehead and occiput of a dark violet purple, surrounded with a yellow band: the green on the upper parts was of a dark blue cast: the coverts fringed with yellow: the belly and abdomen green: the feet of a reddish brown: and the beak entirely black. The young of this bird has the forehead of a greyish blue, surrounded by a yellow olive band: the occiput, the neck, and the breast, with tints of grey and dirty yellow: the wings, the back, and the tail, of a deep dull green; the whole of the feathers are fringed with ochra-

ceous: the tip of the tail has a slender deep grey band: the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts shaded with olive and grey-green: the beak grey: the legs brown.

The natives of the islands where this splendid bird is found have given it a distinguishing name: those of Tongataboo calling it *Kurukuru*, by the Otaheiteans it is called *Oopa* or *Oopow*. It is said by Latham to be easily tamed, and that it lives on the banana.

STRIATED PIGEON.

(Columba Sinica.)

Co. *fusca nigro-fasciata, abdomine subsanguineo, remigibus nigris, tectricibus alarum majoribus intermediis albis.*

Brown Pigeon, fasciated with black, the abdomen of a blood-red tinge, the quills black, and the intermediate greater wing-coverts white.

Columba Sinica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 28.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783. 28.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 608. 52. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.

Turtur sinensis striatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 107. 16.

Tourterelle rayée de la Chine. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 556.

Colombe a ventre rouge. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 373.

Striated Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 650. 43.

Found in China: ten inches and a half in length: the beak bluish ash-colour: irides white: the top of the head ash-colour: cheeks and sides of the

neck yellow; the tips of the feathers of the latter red, which colour is separated from the upper part of the neck by a longitudinal band of blue: the hind part of the head, the upper part of the neck, the back, the rump, and upper tail-coverts, are brown, transversely striped with slender black arched bands: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, are rose-coloured: the lesser wing-coverts are pale brown, varied with a black and white transverse mark near the tip of each feather: the other coverts are black, with white tips: quills black, with white edges: the tail of a palish brown: the legs red, and the claws white.

GEOFFROY'S PIGEON.

(Columba Geoffroii.)

Co. *cano-alba, in carpo alæ quinque aut sex maculis violaceis viridi-nitentibus, aliisque septem aut octo maculis fuscis in alarum extremo remigibus nigrescente-fuscis.*

Hoary white; in the bend of the wing five or six violaceous spots glossed with green, and seven or eight brown ones at the tip of the wing; the quills of a dusky brown.

Columba Geoffroii. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 476.

Colombe Geoffroy. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 297.

Eight inches in length: the whole of the head and under part of the neck is of a greyish white hue: the rest of the body is of a greyish hue: the

tail is of a whitish blue, and more clear than the head: the upper parts of the shoulders are ornamented with five or six violet-black spots, which change to green in various positions: the greater wing-coverts are marked with seven or eight similar spots, of which three are of the colour of the rest of the wing, and the other five of a tobacco colour; each spot is bordered with a transverse black line: the quills are of a dusky brown, as is the beak: the feet are red. Inhabits Bengal. Named by Temminck after Geoffroy St. Hillaire.

WHITE PIGEON.

(Columba alba.)

Co. *corpore albo, caudâ brevi.*
Pigeon with a white body and short tail.
Columba alba. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 484.
Colombe blanche. *Temm. Pig.* (*8vo.*) *p.* 333.

THIS greatly resembles the white variety of C. risoria, but it is much less than that bird, and its tail is considerably shorter; the wings are also longer in proportion: the whole of the plumage is of a pure milk-white colour: the feet are red: irides the same; and the beak is of a dusky red: originally a native of China, but now domesticated in many parts of Europe.

COLLARED SENEGAL PIGEON.

(Columba risoria.)

Co. *supra lutescens subtus alba, lunulâ cervicali nigrâ.*

Pigeon above yellowish, beneath white, with a black lunule on the back of the neck.

Columba risoria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787. 33.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 607. 51.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 481.

Columba vinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 63.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782. 57.

Turtur torquatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 95.

Turtur torquatus Senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 124. *t.* 2. *f.* 1.

Turtur indicus. *Raii. Syn. p.* 61. 3.

La Tourterelle a collier. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 550. *pl.* 26.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 244.

La Tourterelle a collier du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 161.

Tourterelle blonde. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *pl.* 268.

Colombe blonde. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 323.

Indian Turtle. *Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl.* 13.

Collared Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 648. 42.

Collared Senegal Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 656. 54.

Length six inches and a half: the whole of the plumage is of an agreeable pearly grey, with a slight purplish tint: the fore-part of the head, and the under parts of the body, are whitish: the back and wings are of a yellowish bay tint: the quills are dusky, bordered with yellow: the tail-feathers are ash-coloured above, and all, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white; the most outward one on each side being entirely white on its exterior web: the upper part of the neck is sur-

rounded with a black collar: the beak is dusky: the irides and feet are red. The female differs from the male in having the collar much narrower, and the colour on the breast brighter. This species is sometimes entirely of a pure white, and is then very liable to be confounded with the C. alba, but may be readily distinguished from that species by its superior size, as also the difference in length of the tail and wings.

The male of this species is remarkable for his tenderness towards the female.

TURTLE PIGEON.

(Columba Turtur.)

Co. *rectricibus apice albis, dorso griseo, pectore vinaceo, maculâ laterali colli nigrâ lineolis albis, abdomine albo.*

Pigeon with the tail-feathers white at their tips, the back griseous, the breast vinaceous, a black spot on the sides of the neck, with white stripes, the abdomen white.

Columba Turtur. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 32. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 786. 32.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 92. 7.—*Raii. Syn.* 61. 2. —*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 47.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.—*Temm. Man. D'ornith. p.* 280.

La Tourterelle. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 545. *pl.* 25.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 394.

Colombe Tourterelle. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 305.

Common Turtle. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 103. *pl.* 45.—*Albin.* 2. *pl.* 47. and 48.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl.* 14.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 644. 40.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 199.—*Wale. Syn.* 2. *p.* 188.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 130.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. *p.* 272. —*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

Spotted-necked Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 645. 40.

TURTLE PIGEON.

Var. β. *fusca macula laterali colli albo nigroque varia, rectricibus cinereis; lateralibus latere exteriore omnibus apice albis.*

Brown, with the spot on the sides of the neck varied with black and white, the tail-feathers cinereous, and the outer ones entirely white on the external web at the tip.

Columba Turtur. γ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 606.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 479.

Turtur lusitanicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 98. 9.

Tourterelle de Portugal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 556.

Portugal Dove. *Albin.* 2. *pl.* 48.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 646. *var.* B.

Var. γ. *griseo cinerea subtus vinaceo grisea, maculi colli nigra, pennis apice albis, rectricibus intermediis duabus nigris, lateralibus albis.*

Grey ash-colour; beneath of a vinaceous grey; neck with a black spot, the feathers tipped with white; the two middle tail-feathers black, the lateral ones white.

Columba Turtur δ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 606.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 479.

Colombe Tourterelle, var. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 312.

La Tourterelle de l'iles du Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p.* 52. *pl.* 22.

Luzonian Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 646. C.

This elegant species is twelve inches in length: the beak is brown: the irides yellow; a naked space beneath and behind the eyes of a purplish red: the top of the head and upper part of the neck behind cinereous: on each side of the neck is a patch of black feathers, tipped with white: the back is brown, dashed with cinereous, the margin of each feather lightest: the scapulars and wing-coverts black, deeply margined with ferruginous brown: quills dusky brown, with light edges: the forehead and chin dull white: breast pale vinaceous: belly and under tail-coverts white: the sides above and thighs are ash-coloured: upper

tail-coverts dusky, edged with brown, and dashed with cinereous: the tail is black, tipped with white, except the two middle feathers, which are wholly of a dusky brown; the outer feather is shorter than the rest, and white on the exterior web: the legs are purplish red. The female not so bright in colour, and rather less than the male.

This bird is subject to very great variation: one variety has been described to occur in this country: this differs from the common one in having almost the whole side of the head black, and instead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round spot of white on each near the end, giving a beautiful appearance to the sides of the neck. Several other varieties are mentioned by Latham, but as they may eventually prove to be separate species, it will be most prudent to pass them over in silence, merely giving the synonyms as they occur in Temminck. A variety worth recording is mentioned by Bewick; it agreed in every respect with the common species, except that the mark on the neck (which forms so conspicuous a character) was entirely wanting: this is probably the young bird.

The Turtle visits the southern parts of England in the spring, and disappears in the beginning of September: it is principally found in thick woods, and builds on the highest trees; the nest is composed of sticks: the female lays two white eggs, and breeds but once in the year; but in warmer climates it is said to breed several times. Kent seems to be the county where these birds are most numerous, Dr. Latham mentioning that they may

be seen in the number of twenty or more at a time in the pea-fields as soon as the peas begin to ripen, and that they do much mischief in consequence: their stay with us seldom exceeds four or five months: they occur as far west as Devonshire; they are not common in that part, but are rather more frequent in Somerset. They are often found far to the north. Their note is singularly tender and plaintive; and the male in addressing his mate makes use of a variety of pleasing attitudes, cooing at the same time in gentle and soothing tones: he assists the female in the process of incubation. Montague takes notice of some singular glands, situated beneath the craws of this bird, which secrete a milky fluid.

This bird appears to be generally disseminated over the old continent, occurring in Europe, Asia, and parts of Africa.

SURINAM PIGEON.

(Columba Surinamensis.)

Co. *cinerea subtus alba, gulâ viridi nigroque variâ, remigibus exterioribus fuscis, mediis cinereis.*

Grey Pigeon, beneath white, with the throat varied with green and black; the exterior quills brown, cinereous in the middle.

Columba surinamensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787. 67.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 607. 50.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.

La Tourterelle de Surinam. *Fermin. Surin.* 2. *p.* 165.

Colombe Fermin. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 375.

Surinam Turtur. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 647. 41.

This species, which is stated by Fermin to be a native of Surinam, is ten inches in length: the beak is of a blue cast: the head and back are ash-colour; throat mixed green and black: the outer wing-feathers brown, and those of the middle ash-colour: the breast and belly whitish: legs red. It is said to build twice a year, in woods, at a distance from any habitation, on the highest trees: its flesh is accounted very fine.

DOUBLE-COLLARED PIGEON.

(Columba bitorquata.)

Co. *capite cano collo pectore ventreque vinaceis, dorso alisque fusco-canis, remigibus canis, abdomine albo, collum torquis duobus; superiori albo; inferiore nigro, caudâ longâ.*

Pigeon with the head hoary; the neck, the breast, and the belly vinaceous; the back and wings of a hoary brown; the quills hoary; the abdomen white; the neck with two collars, the upper one white, the lower black; the tail long.

Columba bitorquatus. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 477.

Colombe a double collier. *Temm. Pig.* (*8vo.*) *p.* 301.

Head grey-brown: the neck, the belly, and the breast of a vinaceous colour: the nape is ornamented with two collars; the upper one is of a pure white, and the lower black: the back, the scapulars, and the middle wing-coverts are of an earthy grey: the lesser coverts are of a blue lead-

DUFRESNE's PIGEON.

colour: the great and middle quills are grey: the three lateral ones on each side of the tail are entirely black at their base, and for three-fourths of their length; their outer webs are greyish white, as are their tips; the intermediate feathers are of an earthy brown: the abdomen is white. Native of India. Length eleven inches: beak black: legs red.

DUFRESNE'S PIGEON.

(Columba Dufresnii.)

Co. *brunneo-purpurascens mutabilis, capite cærulescenti-griseo, collo utrinque superne nigro-maculato, remigibus brunneis externe tenue pallido-marginatis, uropygio albido, rectricibus subtus nigris apice albidis; quatuor exterioribus utrinque supra nigris griseo-terminatis; reliquis brunneis.*

Brown Pigeon, inclining to changeable purple; head bluish-grey; neck on each side mottled with black; wing-quills brown externally, with a narrow border of pale colour; vent whitish; tail-quills underneath black, with white tips; the four exterior ones on each side above black, terminated with grey; the rest brown.

Columba Dufresnii. *Leach MSS.*

This species visits the Isle of France in February in troops, and frequents running water: it is supposed by Colonel Mathieu, (who presented it to Monsieur Dufresne, in whose valuable museum Dr. Leach observed it, and drew up the above description) to migrate from the Isles Sachelle.

SURAT PIGEON.

(Columba tigrina.)

Co. *capite collo superiori pectoreque vinaceo-canis, lunulâ nigrâ in cervice maculis albis intermixta, dorso alisque canis fusco-cano-maculatis, pennis cervicis sinuatis.*

Pigeon with the head, upper part of the neck and breast vinaceous; a black lunule on the nape, varied with white spots; the back and wings hoary, with brownish-grey spots; the feathers on the back of the neck sinuated.

Columba tigrina. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 481.

Columba suratensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 55.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 778.

Columba risoriæ. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 608. 51.

Colombe a nuque perlée. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 317.

La Tourterelle grise de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 176. *pl.* 102.

Chinese Grey Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 649—42.

Surat Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 652. 46.

Ten inches and a half long: the upper part of the head and the neck are of a vinaceous grey: the throat is whitish, with a tinge of vinaceous towards the lower part of the neck: the breast is of a bright vinaceous: on the neck is a collar about one inch wide; the feathers of which it is composed are of a triangular shape, and are black, with a few white spots: those of the upper part of the neck are marked with a quadrangular spot, and those towards the base have a similar spot, which is of an earthy colour: the feathers on the top of

the back are of a grey-brown, terminated by a band of a yellow ochre-colour: the great and middle coverts, and the lesser ones towards the body, are grey-brown; the latter have their extremities of a greyish-ash: the quills are dusky, varied with greyish; the lesser quills, the rump, and the superior tail-coverts, and the four middle tail-feathers, are of a grey-brown; the others are grey at their base, with a dusky band in their middle; the three outer feathers of each side are terminated with white: the under part of the tail is black, with white towards the tip: the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the sides of the body are of a vinaceous grey tinge: the small feathers on the eyelid are white: the beak is black; the eyes are red; and the legs yellow.

Not uncommon in China, India, Batavia, and other islands of the Indian Ocean: it is partial to the skirts of deep forests: it is easily tamed.

CAMBAIAN PIGEON.

(Columba Cambayensis.)

Co. *grisea subtus alba, capite subvinaceo, collo subtus nigro rufo-vario, rectricibus lateralibus nigro griseoque dimidiatis, tectricibus alarum cinereo-griseis, abdominè albo.*

Grey Pigeon, beneath white; with the head subvinaceous; the neck beneath black, varied with rufous; the lateral tail-fea-

thers half black, half grey; the wing-coverts of an ashy-grey, and the abdomen white.

Columba Cambayensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 56.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779. 49.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 482.

Columba Senegalensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782. 26.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2: 610. 62.

Turtur gutture maculato Senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 125. 25. *pl.* 8. *f.* 3.

Tourterelle a gorge tachetée du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 552.

La Tourterelle grie du Surate. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 180.

Colombe Maillée. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *p.* 270. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 329.

Cambayan Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 652. 47.

Senegal Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 655. 53.

About ten inches in length: the head and the upper part of the neck are of a beautiful vinaceous colour: the whole of the feathers of the breast are very much spotted; it is of a rosy tint, beautifully varied with black; producing a kind of loose scales: the upper part of the back is of a brownish red; each feather being brown, terminated with bright rosy: the wing-coverts nearest the body are the same; the others are grey-blue: the middle feathers of the wing are ash-coloured; the quills are dusky: the belly has a vinaceous tinge, which colour inclines to white on the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts, which latter are pure white: the tail-feathers are black below, and for half their length; the rest is whitish; above the six middle feathers are of a brownish ash; and the three lateral ones on each side are deep ash at their base, and white towards their tips: the beak is blackish yellow towards the point: the eyes are

orange: and the feet are bright red. The female is rather less than the male, and the colours are not so vivid.

Inhabits the south-west coast of Africa, from the Camis mountains to the Grand Namaquois, on the borders of Hausi, and is amazingly abundant on the Grand River, the Orange, and other rivers: its nest is constructed in trees: the female lays two white eggs.

AFRICAN PIGEON.

(Columba Afra.)

Co. *griseo-fusca, subtus albida, maculis tectricum alarum violaceo-azureis, rectricibus extimis basi exteriore maculaque apicis albis.*

Grey-brown Pigeon, beneath whitish, with the wing-coverts with violaceous blue spots, the lateral tail-feathers at the base on the outside, and a spot at their tips, white.

Columba Afra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 214.—*Gmel. Syst: Nat.* 1. 706. *p.* 31.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 64.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 476.

Turtur senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 122. *t.* 10. *f.* 1.

Tourterelle du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 160.

Tourterelle Emeraudine. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *pl.* 271.

Colombe Emeraudine. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 291.

African Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 656. 55.

Less than the Turtle Dove: length eight inches: the beak reddish: the top of the head ash-coloured:

the hind-part of the neck, the back, wing-coverts, and rump, grey-brown: the throat whitish: the fore-part of the neck and breast pale vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dirty-white: the upper tail-coverts grey-brown, with blackish tips: the quills brown, with their inner webs rufous: on each wing are some green-gold spots, glossed with violet: the tail is nearly three inches long; the two middle feathers blackish brown, the rest grey-brown, with dusky ends; the outer one with a white spot at the tip; beneath all are black except the outer one, which has the exterior web for two-thirds of its length white, and a spot at its tip: the legs are red; claws brown. The female is less than the male, and resembles him entirely, except in the green spots on the wings, which are smaller, and not so brilliant in colour. A variety of this species has the whole of the plumage clearer, and the spots on the wings reflecting a strong purple tinge; in other respects it is like the first.

Very abundant towards the rivers Gamtoo, Louvi, and Van Staaden, in Southern Africa: it builds in the borders of the above rivers, and produces two white eggs: its cry *cou—cou—cou—cou—* is uttered in a very moving and languid tone, and is repeated with loss of breath, and an insensible falling of the voice.

CINEREOUS PIGEON.

(Columba cinerea.)

Co. *cana, alis dorso et binis pennis caudæ mediis exfusco canis, pennis lateralibus nigris; maculis quadrangularibus et rotundis in tegminibus alarum; caudâ quadratâ.*

Hoary Pigeon, with the wings, back, and the two middle tail-feathers, of a brown-grey; the lateral feathers black; the wing-coverts spotted with quadrangular and round shaped marks; the tail quadrate.

Columba cinerea. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 477.

Colombe Souris. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 299.

Seven inches in length: the forehead, the throat, and the whole of the under parts of this bird, are white, with a slight tinge of grey-blue: the head, the sides of the neck, and the upper part of the back, are of a dark grey-blue: the shoulders, the wing-coverts, the rump, the two intermediate tail-feathers, and the lateral ones at the base, of a greyish mouse-colour: the wing-coverts are marked with several small round and quadrangular spots, of a blue-black colour: the quills are of a grey-brown: the third part of the length of the lateral feathers, and the same of the under part of the tail, are black: the beak is yellow, and the feet are red. Native of Brasil.

VINACEOUS PIGEON.

(Columba vinacea.)

Co. *capite collo et partibus inferioribus vinaceo purpureis, alis dorso caudâque nigricante fuscis.*

Pigeon with the head, and under parts of the body, of a vinaceous purple; the wings, back, and tail, of a dusky brown.

Columba vinacea. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 477.

Colombe vineuse. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 303.

The total length of this species is ten inches: its head, neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a beautiful vinaceous colour or purple: the wings, the back, and the tail, are of an uniform sooty-brown: the beak is black, the feet are reddish brown, and the claws are brown. Inhabits Guiana.

BROWN PIGEON.

(Columba brunnea.)

Co. *pileo collo supra dorso tectricibusquæ alarum brunneis, pectore collo subtus uropygioque viridi-splendidis.*

Pigeon with the top of the head, the neck above, the back, and the wing-coverts, brown; the breast, neck beneath, and rump, of a splendid green.

Columba brunnea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 38. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 475.
Colombe bruvert. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 375.
Brown Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 267. 2.

Inhabits New Zealand. The beak and legs in this species are of a blood-red: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, red-brown: breast, fore-part of the neck, and rump, glossy green.

PAINTED PIGEON.

(Columba picturata.)

Co. *capite cano, pennis emarginatis in origine nigris, fusco albescente terminatis in lateribus collo; dorso tectricibusque alarum purpuratis; pennis caudæ lateralibus nigrescente canis, medio nigris alboque terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head hoary, the feathers marginated, and black at their bases, on the sides of the neck ending in brownish-white; the back and wing-coverts purple; the lateral tail-feathers of a dusky grey, the middle black, tipped with white.

Columba picturata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 480.
Colombe peinte. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 315.

Eleven inches and a quarter in length: the tail is elongated, and somewhat rounded: the head, the throat, and the upper parts of the neck, are of a greyish-ash: the under part of the neck,

the breast, and the belly, are of a vinaceous hue: the sides of the neck are spotted in the middle, they are black at their origin, and terminate in clear vinaceous; they have the appearance of a coat of mail: the upper part of the back, and the smaller wing-coverts, are of a much deeper vinaceous than the breast: the scapulars, the secondaries, and the quills, are of a grey-brown, which colour predominates on the two middle tail-feathers; the other feathers are of a black-grey at their origin, and then black for three-fourths of their length, and terminated with a spot of greyish-ash: the under part of the tail is black, terminated with whitish-grey: the back, the rump, and the sides of the body, are grey: the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are of a vinaceous white: the beak red: the feet are bluish-grey.

Found in the island of Madagascar.

MALABAR PIGEON.

(Columba Malabarica.)

Co. *cinerea subtus alba alis medio maculis ovatis, rectricibus lateralibus à basi ultra medium nigris, reliqua parte albis.*

Cinereous Pigeon, beneath white, with ovate spots in the middle of the wings; the lateral tail-feathers from the base to the middle black, the rest white.

Columba Malabarica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779. 50. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 57. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 483.

Tourterelle de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. *p.* 180.
Colombe brame. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 376.
Malabar Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 652. 48.

SIZE of the Surat Turtle: beak and irides red: the head, back, and wings, of a pale cinereous grey: the neck and breast light vinaceous grey: the middle wing-coverts marked with oval spots: the two middle tail-feathers grey; the others black for two-thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: the belly white: the legs red. Inhabits the Malabar coast.

BLUE PIGEON.

(Columba cærulea.)

Co. *cærulea, gulâ, genis ventreque albis, pectore vinaceo-fusco, apice rostri albescente.*

Blue Pigeon, with the throat, cheeks, and belly, white, the breast of a brownish vinaceous, and the tip of the beak whitish.

Columba cærulea. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 475.
Colombe azurée. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 290.

THE whole of the upper parts of this beautiful little Pigeon are of a brilliant lively azure: the cheeks and the throat are pure white: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a brownish

yellow tinge, shaded with vinaceous: the belly and abdomen are whitish: the feet and the circle surrounding the eyes are red: the base of the beak is reddish; its tip whitish. The length of this bird is nine inches: its tail is slightly rounded: it is a native of Bengal.

MALACCA PIGEON.

(Columba Malaccensis.)

Co. *corpore cinereo, dorso alisque maculis lunulatis fuscis, collo pectoreque lateribus undulatim lineata, ventre abdomineque albo vinaceo.*

Pigeon with a cinereous body, the back and wings with fuscous lunulated spots, the neck and sides of the breast with waved lines, the belly and abdomen of a vinaceous white.

Columba Malaccensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.788. 68. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 69.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 484.

Columba Bantamensis. *Sparr. Mus. Carls. fas.* 111. *pl.* 67.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 77.

Columba striata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 18. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 775. 18.

Turtur Indicus striatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 109. 17.

Tourterelle rayée des Indes. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 557.

La petite Tourterelle de Quedra. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 177.

Colombe a large queue. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 339.

Barreled Turtle. *Edw. pl.* 16.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 650. 44. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 200.

Bantamese Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. 271. 10.

Malacca Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 661. 60.

Forehead and throat of a bright grey-blue: the occiput is brown: the feathers on the nape and the sides of the neck, the lateral parts of the breast and of the body, are alternately streaked with white and dusky brown; those of the nape are reddish: the whole of the back, the wing-coverts, and the rump, are of an earthy grey; they are tipped with a slight black band: the greater and middle quills are of a dusky brown: the wing beneath is rosy: the centre of the breast is of a vinaceous hue, which colour passes down over the belly and abdomen, and the tail-coverts, gradually getting whiter, till at the last it becomes of a pure white: the tail-feathers are of a dusky brown; the two intermediate ones are of an earthy brown; the three lateral ones for three-quarters of their length are blackish, the ends white; the fourth feather on each side has the tip only white: the beak is black, with a yellow point: the irides and the legs are of an orpiment yellow. The female differs from the male in the colours, being less vivid: the grey-blue on the forehead and the throat is more dull, and the transverse streaks on the neck and sides are less determined than in the male. This is a beautiful species: it inhabits the Isle of Java, Malacca, the Isles of Sunda, and others of the vast Indian Archipelago: in the former it is frequent at the borders of the great woods; it constructs its nest on the trees, and is held in great estimation by the natives: it is very fine eating, and is easily tamed; its cry is very harmonious and affecting; the male and female are very loving, and their movements graceful.

SCALY PIGEON.

(Columba squamosa.)

Co. *ex cano-fusca nigro-squamosa, alis maculis albis.*
Pigeon of a hoary-brown colour, with black scales, the wings with white spots.
Columba squamosa. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 484.
Colombe écaillé. *Temm. Pig.* (*8vo.*) *p.* 336.
Picuipinima. *Mareq. Hist. Nat. Brasil. p.* 204.

Scarcely eight inches in length: the whole plumage has the appearance of being covered with black scales, each feather being terminated by a band more or less strong of that colour: the shades of colour on the head and the hinder part of the neck are of a greyish-vinaceous; which colour becomes very bright in front of the neck and on the breast, and reaches the rest of the under parts, gradually passing to whitish: the feathers of the back and the rump, those of the middle of the tail, and the greater wing-coverts, are of an earthy grey-brown: one of the small, and the whole of the middle coverts, have the edges of the webs whitish: the quills are black; as are also the lateral tail-feathers at their base; but the four outer ones on each side are terminated with white: the beak is black: and the feet red. Inhabits the neighbourhood of Bahia in Brasil.

GREAT-TAILED PIGEON.

(Columba macroura.)

Co. *caudâ æquali longitudine corporis, corpore cinnamomeo subtus albido, rectricibus apice albis.*

Pigeon with an equal tail the length of the body, which is cinnamon-coloured above, and whitish beneath; the tail-feathers tipped with white.

Columba macroura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 790.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 76.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 485.

La Tourterelle a large queue, ou Tourocco. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553. —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 329.

Colombe Tourocco. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*)

Great-tailed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 667. 66.

This bird is remarkable for the great size of its tail, which occupies above half the length of the body: the head, the neck, and the whole of the upper parts of the body, the wings and the tail, are of a reddish cinnamon-colour: the breast is of a vinaceous red; and the whole of the under parts of the body are reddish white: the throat is white, as are the lateral feathers of the tail: the beak and legs are red. Inhabits Senegal and other parts of Africa.

CHESNUT-SHOULDERED PIGEON.

(Columba spadicea.)

Co. *capite colloque viridi-aureis rubentibus, humeris spadiceis, dorso alisque cærulescentibus, abdomine albo.*

Pigeon with the head and neck of a reddish green golden colour, the shoulders chesnut, the back and wings bluish, and the abdomen white.

Columba spadicea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. IX.* 7.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 444.

Colombe geant. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo*.) *p.* 74.

Chesnut-shouldered Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. Add. p.* 375.

This fine species inhabits Norfolk Island, and other parts of the southern Archipelago: it is very remarkable for the size of its tail, which is slightly forked, the outer feathers being two lines longer than the intermediate. According to Temminck's account of this splendid species, it measures from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail about nineteen inches, the latter being about seven and a half, and is composed of twelve feathers; its upper part is of a deep brown, reflecting rich green and purple tints; its extremity is of an ochre colour; the under part of the tail is of a greyish-white, changing to a metallic green, and towards its extremity it is of a deep brown: the wings, which reach about half-way towards the extremity of the tail, have their greater quills of a deep reddish-white colour, reflecting a brilliant

green on their outer webs; the secondaries and the greater coverts are of a clear reddish-white, changing according to the reflection of the light to a greenish hue: the middle coverts are of a golden-green: the smaller coverts, the scapulars, and the upper part of the back, are of a chesnut-colour, with metallic reflections: the occiput, and the hinder part of the neck, are of a deep green: the head, the fore-parts of the neck, and the breast, are of a beautiful dark green, with brilliant reflections: the belly, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the beak and the feet are red.

B. Tail wedge-shaped.

PASSENGER PIGEON.

(Columba migratoria.)

Co. *corpore cinereo, cervice viridi-aureo purpurascentibus, alis à medio maculis ovatis, pectore rufo, abdomine albo.* Femina, *corpore griseo-fusco, subtus albido, pectore albo-flavicante.*

Pigeon with a cinereous tail, the top of the neck of a green golden purple, the wings with ovate spots in the middle, the breast rufous, and the abdomen white. *Female* with the body of a grey-brown, beneath whitish, the breast whitish-yellow.

Columba migratoria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285. 16. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 789. 36. male.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 70. male. —*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 486.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

Columba canadensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 30. female. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785. female.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 613. 72. female.

Œnas Americana. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 100. 12. male.

Turtur Canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 118. 21. female.

Pigeon de Passage. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 527. male.

Tourterelle du Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 176. female. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 552. female.

Canada Turtle. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 190. female. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 658. 58. female.

Passenger or Migratory Pigeon. *Phil. Trans. v.* 62. *p.* 398.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 187.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 23.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 661. 61.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. *p.* 225.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. V. p.* 102. *pl. XLIV. f.* 1.

The Passenger Pigeon, and the Canada Turtle-Dove, appear to be the two sexes of this bird, the latter being the female: the male is about fourteen inches in length: its beak is black: bare space round the eyes crimson: irides orange: the head, throat, hind-part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, cinereous: wing-coverts the same, varied with black spots: sides of the neck of a glossy variable purple: fore-part of the neck and breast vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, the same, but paler: quills black-brown, with whitish edges: the two middle tail-feathers blackish; the rest of a grey-brown, greenish at the base of the interior webs; with a reddish spot; beneath which is a spot of black: the feet are red, and the claws black. The female, which is scarcely so large as the male, differs somewhat in her plumage: she has the top of her head, the back of the neck, the shoulders, and the greater

wing-coverts, of a grey-brown; the latter sprinkled with spots of black: the feathers on the sides of the neck are violet, with a golden reflection: the rump is of a grey-brown: the upper tail-coverts, and the two middle feathers, are of an earthy-brown; the rest of the tail-feathers are whitish-grey; the inner webs, like those of the male, being marked with two spots, one of rufous, and another of dusky-brown: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are dirty-white, with brown and brownish-white shades: under tail-coverts pure white: thighs dirty-white: quills dirty-brown, the greater ones with yellowish edges: the legs red; the claws black. A variety mentioned by Brisson has the whole of the feathers on the head, the neck, the breast, and the upper part of the back, terminated with a band of whitish-grey.

This Pigeon inhabits America, between the sixtieth and seventieth degrees of latitude, passing the summer season in the northern parts, and upon the approach of winter retiring to the south: it builds in the highest trees, laying two white eggs: its chief food consists of the mast of beech and acorns, but it will eat other seeds. The numbers of these birds are without calculation during their passage from one part to another, as at that time they are stated to darken the air with their prodigious multitudes, being often seen in strings of two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth: they frequently perch upon trees, and often in such quantities as to break down tolerably large branches. The people of Philadelphia shoot them from their

houses, and in New England they capture them in numbers of an evening, knocking them down with sticks from their roosts, which is easily accomplished, as they are generally fatigued. In Louisiana they catch them by taking a flat vessel, and placing some sulphur in it, set it alight under the trees upon which the birds roost; the smoke from this so stupifies them that they fall down from their resting-place, and then the hunters have nothing to do but pack them up in bags brought for the purpose, as quickly as possible: they form a great portion of the food of the common people of the countries they inhabit. In some parts they are called Wood Pigeons.

CAROLINA PIGEON.

(Columba Carolinensis.)

Co. *corpore rufo-cinereo subtus cinereo-albo, rectricibus cinereis, apice albis, mediâ maculâ nigrâ, in utrâque ala maculis quibusdam nigris.* Mas. *pectore violáceo-aureo splendente, macula aurea ad aures.*

Pigeon with a rufo-ash body, beneath whitish-ash; the tail-feathers cinereous, with the tip white, and spot in the middle black; in both wings several black spots. *Male,* with the breast of a splendid golden-violet, and a golden-tinted spot near the ears.

Columba Carolinensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 286. 37.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 789. 37.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 110. 18. *t.* 8. *f.* 1.

Vieill. Ois. d'Amer. Sept. 4.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 487. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 613. 71.
Columba marginata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 286. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 791. 40.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 614. 73.
Turtur Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 101. 24.
La Tourte ou Tourterelle de la Caroline. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 557.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 175. female.
Tourterelle d'Amérique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 552.
Colombe Tourte. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo*.) *p.* 355.
Long-tailed Dove. *Edwards. pl.* 15. male.
Marginated Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 664. 63.
Carolina Pigeon. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 188. 14.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 663. 62.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. V. p.* 91. *pl. XLIII. f.* 1.

The male of this species measures eleven inches in length, the tail being about six: he is principally distinguished by having a black spot with violet reflections on each side beneath the ears: the fore-part of the head and throat are rufous brown: the occiput is of a bluish ash-colour: the upper parts of the bird are of a deep grey-brown; the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts nearest the body, are marked towards their extremities with black spots of different sizes: the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a grey tinge: the lower part of the neck has a reflection of violet and green-gold: the breast and fore-part of the neck are of a rose-colour, growing paler as it approaches the sides: from the base of the beak to the eyes on each side is a white stripe: the quills are of a deep brown, rosaceous on the outer margin: the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, are brown, mixed with

ash-colour: the tail-feathers are of very unequal lengths; the two middle ones are longest, and the others gradually shorter, till the most outward ones do not exceed above half the length of the central ones, which are of a grey-brown, marked with black about their middle, and bright grey towards their tip: the three lateral ones are grey from their origin to their middle; the rest are black: the eyes are situated in a naked space: the irides are brown: the beak is horn-coloured; and the legs reddish.

The female is smaller than the male, and does not possess the black violaceous spot beneath the ears: the feathers on the sides and the base of the neck do not reflect the golden hues: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are of a grey-brown, which colour also predominates over nearly the whole of the under parts of the bird.

Found in Carolina, Brasil, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo; in the former place they occur at all seasons.

MAUGEIAN PIGEON.

(Columba Maugei.)

Co. *fronte gulâque nigricantibus, collo pectore hypochondriisque albo nigroque undulatis, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis reliquis nigris, versus apicem albis.*

Pigeon with the forehead and throat dusky; the neck, breast, and sides, undulated with black and white; the two middle tail-feathers brown, the rest black, with white towards their tips.

Columba Maugei. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 490.
Colombe Maugé. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 363.

The total length of this bird is ten inches: the body is not much larger than that of the Starling: the tail is very long, and is composed of twelve feathers, and is greatly cuneiform; the outer feathers are not much above half the length of the middle ones: the forehead, and the throat, are of a greyish lead-colour: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the sides, and the belly, are striped with regular alternate bands of white and black: the back is of a grey-brown, with many irregular deeper spots: the two middle tail-feathers are of a grey-brown throughout their whole length; the lateral ones are black, terminated with white: the beak and legs are black.

Native of the islands of Southern Asia, discovered there by Mons. Maugé, and named after that zealous but unfortunate naturalist, by Temminck: its manners are unknown.

SAINT DOMINGO PIGEON.

(Columba Dominicensis.)

Co. *corpore griseo, capite subtus albo, maculâ verticis fasciâ sub oculis et torque colli nigris, pectore vinaceo, crisso albo, caudâ griseâ: rectricibus extimis albis.*

Pigeon with a grey body, the head beneath white; a spot on the crown, fascia beneath the eyes, and collar on the neck, black; the breast of a vinaceous colour, the vent white, the tail grey, the outer feathers tipped with white.

Columba Dominicensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 79.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 489.

Tourterelle de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 487.

Colombe a moustaches noires. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 361.

Saint Domingo Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 271.

This elegant species, which is well figured in the Planches Enluminées of Buffon, is a native of St. Domingo, and most probably of other parts of the West Indies: its total length is eleven inches: its tail is longer in proportion to any of the rest of the genus: the forehead, and the region of the eyes, are white; the throat is the same: this colour passes down each side of the neck, and joins on the nape, forming a kind of collar: on the top of the head is a broad transverse band of black, which divides into two parts; from the base of the beak arises a streak of black, which passes beneath the eyes, as far as the ear: the neck has a narrow collar of the same colour, which is placed about its middle: the breast is of a vinaceous colour;

towards the sides it is purplish, and possesses a metallic reflection: the whole of the upper parts are of an earthy-brown: the scapulars and the greater coverts are spotted with black: the quills are dusky, the exterior margin edged with greyish-white: the belly is of a brownish-ash: the tail-feathers are grey, the whole, except the two middle ones, tipped with white: the beak is black, and the legs reddish.

BLACK-WINGED PIGEON.

(Columba melanoptera.)

Co. *capite colloque rubro-violaceis, occipite rufo-violaceo aureo-nitente, dorso et partibus inferioribus cæruleo-rufescentibus, alis caudaque nigrescentibus, pennis caudæ albo-terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head and neck of a red violet; the occiput the same, with golden reflections; the back and under parts of the body of a reddish-blue; the wings and tail dusky, the feathers of the latter terminated with white.

Columba melanoptera. *Molin. Chili. p.* 308.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 790. 70.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 78.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 488.

Colombe mélanoptère. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 359.

Black-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 271.

Twelve inches in length: the anterior half of the head is of a reddish violet-colour; the whole of the neck, the breast, and the upper wing-

coverts, are the same: the hinder part of the head is of a fine red, reflecting the most brilliant tints of pure gold, crimson and green; this colour extends to the angles of the mouth: the wings and the tail are dusky, the feathers of the latter terminated with white: the rest of the plumage is of a reddish blue; the shades are more distinct on the belly: the beak is black: the eyes have a double iris, the inner one being greyish, and very large, the other of a pomegranate red. Found in Paraguay and Chili: it lives on the elevated trees on the margins of woods.

CAPE PIGEON.

(Columba Capensis.)

Co. *corpore griseo-fusco subtus albo, remigibus primoribus latere interiore rufis, rectricibus longissimis subtus nigris: extremâ utrinque exceptâ, quæ extus apiceque alba est.* Mas. *fronte gulâque nigris, alis maculâ chalybeo-splendente.*

Pigeon with the body of a grey-brown, beneath white; the quills on the inner webs edged with rufous; the tail-feathers very long, black beneath, the outer ones on each side excepted, which are white at the tip, and on their inner web. *Male,* with the forehead and throat black, the wings with a splendid steel-coloured spot.

Columba Capensis. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 286. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 790.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 120. 22. *pl.* 9. *f.* 2. male. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 614. 75.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 490.

La Tourtelette. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 554.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 140. male.—*Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. *pl.* 273. 274.—male and female. *pl.* 275. young.
Colombe Tourtelette. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 366.
Cape Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 666. 65.

THIS is the smallest of the Pigeon Family, scarcely exceeding the size of the common Sparrow: its total length is nine inches and a half, of which the tail takes up five. The male has the forehead and throat black; on the latter the colour is produced down the fore-part of the neck to the breast: the hind-head, the back of the neck, the shoulders, the back, and the whole of the upper coverts, the wings, and the tail, are of an earthy-grey; the greater wing-coverts have a violaceous spot, with golden reflections; the rump possesses three narrow transverse black stripes: the quills are reddish on their interior webs, and on the outside and towards the tip dusky: the tail-feathers are of a grey-brown at their origin, the six middle ones are tipped with black; the lateral ones have a black band towards their extremities, which are of a grey-colour; the most exterior feather on each side has its outer web white: the under part of the tail is entirely black: the belly and the abdomen are of a pure white: the beak is yellow; and the legs are red. The female has the whole of the head, the neck, the breast, the greater wing-coverts, the back, and the base of the two middle tail-feathers, of a grey-brown: the whole of the lesser wing-coverts, and part of the middle ones,

of a greyish-ash : like the male, she has three small transverse stripes on the rump : the belly and the abdomen are white.

This is found over the greater portion of the interior parts of Africa ; it occurs also at Senegal, and on other parts of the coast.

VINAGO. VINAGO.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassum, solidum, lateratim compressum, versus apicem aduncum et inflatum.	*Beak* thick, solid, compressed at the sides, towards the tip bent down and inflated.
Tarsi breves, *digiti* antici basi membranâ parva connexi.	*Tarsi* short, the anterior *toes* connected with a slight membrane at the base.

Vinago. *Cuvier. Reg. Anim.* 1. 457.
Treron. *Vieill. Anal. Ornith. élém. p.* 49.
Columbar. *Temm. Pig. &c. p.* 39.
Columba. *Linné, Gmelin, Latham, &c.*

THE birds of this genus are distinguished from the Pigeons by their solid, thick, and compressed beak, which is somewhat quadrangular; their tarsi are very short, and the toes have a slight membrane connecting their bases. They reside in the deep tropical forests of the old continent, and live on fruits.

AROMATIC VINAGO.

(Vinago aromatica.)

Vi. *Viridi-olivacea, humeris tectricibusque alarum minoribus purpurascentibus, remigibus nigris, secundariis ad apicem margine flavis, rectricibus intermediis viridibus, lateralibus cinereis.*

Olive-green Vinago, with the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts purple, the quills black, the secondaries margined with yellow towards their tips; the middle tail-feathers green, the lateral ones cinereous.

Columba Aromatica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 7. 47.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 23.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 441.

Columba viridis Amboinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 145. 39. *pl.* 10. *f.* 2.

Pigeon vent d'Amboine. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 520.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 163.

Colombar aromatique. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 50 *and* 55.

Aromatic Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 631. 21.

Var. β. *Rectricibus lateralibus fasciâ nigrâ, rostrum flavum.*

With the lateral feathers with a black band, the beak yellow.

Columba curvirostra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 777. 45.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 600. 25.

Pigeon à bec recourbé. *Sonnin. Buff.* 7. 227.

Hook-billed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 632. *pl.* 59.

Var. γ. *Genis gulâque flavis.*

With the cheeks and throat yellow.

Columba Pompadoura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 775. 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 597. 12.

Pompadour Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 624. 12.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 190.—*Brown. Ill. Zool. pl.* 9.

Var. δ. *Genis gulâque flavis, dorso tectricibusque alarum viridibus, femina.*

With the cheeks and throat yellow, the back and wing-coverts green.

Columba Tannensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 60. 26.

Griffith

AROMATIC VINAGO.

Var. β.

Yellow-faced Pigeon. *Brown. Ill. Zool. pl.* 20.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 632. 23.

Var. ε. *Capite, collo pectoreque luteis, ventre cano, caudâ virescente.*

With the head, neck and breast yellow, the belly hoary, and the tail greenish.

Columba aromatica. *var. d. Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 442.

The Aromatic Vinago is about nine inches and a half in length: the top of the head, as far as the occiput, is of a greyish ash; which colour joins a greenish tint on the nape: the neck, the breast, the belly, the thighs and the abdomen are of a dull green; the feathers of the latter are slightly tipped with white: the small wing-coverts, the scapulars, and the top of the back, are of a brown-purple: the middle and greater wing-coverts are of a deep green, with a yellow border on the extremities of the feathers: the middle wing-feathers are edged with yellow, and the greater ones are entirely black: the rump, the two middle tail-feathers, and the inner webs of the two adjoining ones on each side, are of an olive-green; the rest of the feathers are grey their whole length: the under part of the tail is black from its base to three-fourths of its length; the whole of the feathers clear grey at their extremities: irides red: the horny part of the beak is greenish; the base red; as are the tarsi and toes.

The Hook-billed Pigeon of Latham appears to be only a variety of this bird, as supposed by Temminck: it only differs in the following particulars: in the first place, the lateral tail-feathers

have a black band across them; and in the second, this bird is said to measure only seven inches and a half in length: but in a notice of a supposed variety, mention is made of one being eleven inches long, so that it is probable Dr. Latham has committed some mistake in respect to one or other of the numbers; or else the bird varies exceedingly in size.

Latham's Pompadour Pigeon is also a variety of this species, differing only in having the cheeks and throat yellow: the yellow-faced is the female of the above; it has the back and wing-coverts greenish.

Still further varieties are described by Temminck: one has the whole of the back of a purplish brown, and the whole of the under parts grey: another has the head, the neck, and the breast of a reddish cinnamon-colour: the top of the back and the wing-coverts similar to the first: the belly and the rump are of a grey-blue: the thighs are yellow, as are the edges of the whole of the greater coverts of the wings: the middle tail-coverts, and the inner webs of the lateral ones, are green: the tail is black beneath, all the feathers tipped with white.

This species is common in the isle of Java, in Tanna, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands; also on the Indian continent: it delights in the fruit of the ficus religiosus, and generally frequents the borders of great woods.

ST. THOMAS VINAGO.

(Vinago Militaris.)

Vi. *viridis, capite cano, collo pectoreque flavis, fascia cæruleo-cana in cervice, carpo alæ violaceo, ventre virescente-cano.*

Green Vinago, with the head hoary, the neck and breast yellow, the top of the neck with a hoary-blue band, the bend of the wings violet, the belly of a hoary-green.

Columba militaris. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 439.

Columba Sancta Thomæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 600. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 778. 46.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 174. 40.

Colombar Commandeur. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. edit.* 8*vo. p.* 39.

St. Thomas Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 631. 22.

Length twelve inches and a half: the whole of the head, as far as the orifice of the ears, is of a clear blue-grey: on the breast is a large yellow shield, the extremities of which reach upwards to the top of the back, surrounded with a grey-blue zone: the rest of the upper parts are of a dull apple-green, changing to grey towards the rump: the feathers at the bend of the wing are of a beautiful purple-brown, forming a kind of epaulette: the middle and the greater feathers of the wing are black, the former edged with yellowish white, and the latter with yellow-olive; with a smaller border of yellowish white: the belly and the whole of the under parts of the wings are of a greyish-white: the thighs are pale yellow: the inferior tail-coverts are red, each feather terminated with white: the upper part of the tail is half

green and half grey; which last colour extends to the extremity of the lateral feathers, whilst the two middle feathers are entirely green: the under part of the tail is black at its base, and of a greyish white towards its tip: the tarsi are naked, and, with the toes, are red: the toes are horny, and the beak is grey.

The female differs considerably from the male: the size is the same: the colours of the head, the back, and the rump, as in the male: the shield on the breast is of a greenish yellow: on the nape the colour is of a deep olive, and the surrounding zone is of a bright grey: the marks at the bend of the wings are more delicate: the scapulars are of a greenish grey: the belly is greenish: the lateral tail-feathers are entirely grey; the two middle ones are green: the under parts of the tail are similar to that part in the male, and the feathers of the abdomen are tipped with yellow.

The young have more of the greyish colour on the upper parts of the body: the under parts, and hinder part of the neck, are olive-coloured: the feet are red.

Inhabits India: its principal nourishment consists of fruit; and it will sometimes break the stones with its beak to obtain the kernel: further than the above, nothing is known of its manners.

WAALIA VINAGO.

(Vinago Abyssinica.)

Vi. *viridis, capite colloque cinereis, ventre flavo, tectricibus alarum minoribus violaceis, remigibus pennisque secundariis nigris margine flavis, rectricibus cinereis.* Femina, *ventre non flavo; pennis omnibus virescentibus.*

Green Vinago, with the head and neck grey, the belly yellow, the lesser wing-coverts violet, the quills and secondary feathers black, bordered with yellow, the tail-feathers cinereous. *Female* without the yellow belly, but all the feathers greenish.

Columba Abyssinica. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 40. 3. mas.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 443.

Le Pigeon Colombar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. *p.* 276 *and* 277.

Colombar Waalia. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 65.

Waalia Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. p.* 269.

This bird measures eleven inches and a half in length: the beak is large and very strong: the male has the whole of his head, the neck, as far as the breast, of a grey colour, shaded with olive-green: the scapulars, the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are of a fine violet: the greater coverts, the secondary feathers, and the quills are black, bordered with yellow: the belly is of a beautiful yellow: the abdomen is white: the under tail-coverts are of a chesnut-red, tipped with bright red: the tail-feathers, which are fourteen in number, are of a grey-blue above, and black tipped with bright grey beneath: the tarsi are covered with feathers for half their length, the

rest is of a red colour, as are the claws: the eyes are orange. The female is rather less than the male: she is known by not having the belly of a bright yellow, but from that part being of an uniform olive-green colour: the rest of the plumage is also less vivid: the young male greatly resembles the female.

This bird inhabits the low parts of Abyssinia, and other parts of Africa: perching on the highest trees, remaining quiet during the heat of the day: it flies high and in immense flocks: at the commencement of the rains it migrates in vast numbers towards the middle parts of Africa. Mr. Bruce observes that it is amazingly fat, and that the flesh is excellent, but that the Abyssinians will not touch it: Le Vaillant asserts that it builds upon the highest trees in woods, and that the female lays *four* eggs of a whitish yellow and dun, and that it lives with its mate: it feeds upon fruits, and is partial to a kind of beech tree, upon the mast of which it principally subsists.

PARROT VINAGO.

(Vinago Psittacea.)

Vi. *viridis, crisso fusco, rectricibus duabus intermediis viridibus, reliquis cinereis apice albis, inter quos colores teniâque transversâ nigrâ, remigibus pennisque secundariis nigris ad apicem margine flavis.*

Green Vinago, with the vent brown; the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest cinereous tipped with white; between these colours is a transverse black stripe; the quills and secondary feathers black, towards their tips margined with yellow.

Columba Psittacea. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. Ind. p.* 440.
Columbar unicolor. *Temm. Pig. &c. 8vo. p.* 47.

Native of Timor and Java: length ten inches: the head, the neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, as well as the back and the wing-coverts, are of a clear green; the great and middle feathers of the wings are black, and the latter are fringed with deep yellow: the tail is of a deep grey at its base, black towards the middle, and the rest of its length white; the two middle feathers are entirely green, as are the inner webs of the one on each side the latter: the under-coverts are green, with the extremities of the feathers white: the beak is of a horn-colour; the naked skin at its base reddish: the feet are of a dusky blue, and the claws brown.

PURPLE VINAGO.

(Vinago vernans.)

Vi. *viridis, pectore lunulis duabus, superiore violacea, inferiore lutea, tectricibus alarum flavo-terminatis, caudâ cano-albescente, cano-terminate.* Femina, *viridi-grisescens, subtus viridi flavicans.*

Green Vinago, with two lunules on the breast, the upper one violet, the lower yellow; the wing-coverts tipped with yellow; the tail of a hoary white, tipped with hoary. *Female* greenish grey, beneath greenish yellow.

Columba vernans. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 789. 69.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 22.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 443.

Columba purpurea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784. 61.

Columba viridis Philippensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 143. 38. *pl.* 11. *f.* 2.

Pigeon vert des Philippines. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 528.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 138. (male.)

Le Pigeon vert de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 110. *p.* 64 *and* 65. (male and female.)

Colombar Jojoo. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 70.

Purple Pigeon. *Brown Illust. Zool. p.* 18. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 628. 18.

Parrot Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *c.* 629. 20.

THIS greatly resembles the Pigeon in its beak, which is slenderer and more swoln at the tip than in the generality of the birds in this genus: the total length of the bird is ten inches: the beak is short, and the horny substance at its base is whitish; the soft part is reddish: the head of the male, the throat, and the whole of the under part of the neck are of a grey-blue: on the breast are two broad belts; the upper is of a beautiful lilac, and the lower of a yellow-orange: some individuals have a lilac stripe on the sides of the neck and the nape: the back, the scapulars, and the whole of the wing-coverts are of a deep olive-green, the whole of the latter being terminated with a large yellow spot, forming a band of that colour across the wing: the quills and secondaries

are black, the latter edged with yellowish: the belly is grey-brown: the abdomen and towards the thighs yellowish: the under tail-coverts red: the tail-feathers, fourteen in number, grey-brown at their base, then black, and tipped with bright grey; the two middle ones being entirely of the latter colour: the legs are fine red: the iris is composed of two circles, the outer red, the inner blue: the female is destitute of the lilac and yellow-orange on the breast, this part as well as the whole of the lower parts of the body being of a bright greenish-yellow: the head and the hinder part of the neck are of a grey-blue: in other respects similar to the male.

Inhabits the islands of Luçon and Antigua, and is said to be found at certain seasons in Java.

SOUTHERN VINAGO.

(Vinago australis.)

Vi. *viridis, crisso femoribusque maculatis, humeris violaceis, remigibus nigris, secundariis ad apicem flavo-marginatis, caudâ griseâ ad apicem pallidiore.*

Green Vinago, with the vent and thighs spotted; the shoulders violet; the quills black, the secondaries towards their tips edged with yellow; the tail grey, with the tip pale.

Columba Australis. *Linn. Maret.* 1771. *p.* 526.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 41.—*Temm. Hist. Nat. des Pig. Ind. p.* 440.

Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 142. 37. *t.* 14. *f.* 2.
Pigeon ramier verd de Madagascar. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 540.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 111.
Colombar Maitson. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 43.
Madagascar Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 641. 35. A.

LIKE the rest of this genus, this species feeds upon fruits: it is in length twelve inches and a half: the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly are of a bright olive-green: the back and the under coverts of the tail are of a deep green: at the bend of the wing is an epaulette of purple-brown: the greater coverts are tipped with yellow, forming a band of that colour on the wing: the greater quills are black, with a slight border of yellow: the upper part of the tail is of a deep grey, which colour reaches from its base to about three-fourths of its length; the extremities of the feathers are of a bright grey: the tail below is black at its base, and white at the tip: the feathers on the thighs and tarsi are green: the abdomen is of this latter colour, with oblong pure white spots: the under tail-coverts are red, tipped with white: the base of the beak is covered with a reddish membrane; its point is of a horny grey: the feet are red, and the claws grey. Native of Madagascar.

NAKED-FRONTED VINAGO.

(Vinago Calva.)

Vi. *viridis, fronte orbitisque nudis luteis, alis carpo violaceo, remigibus nigris, secundariis flavo-marginatis, rectricibus intermediis viridibus, lateralibus cinereis.*

Green Vinago, with the forehead and orbits naked and yellow; the bend of the wing violet; the quills black, the secondaries edged with yellow; the middle tail-feathers green, the lateral ones cinereous.

Columba Calva. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 442.

Colombar a front nud. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 63.

INHABITS Africa, on the coasts of Loango and Angola. It is described by Temminck; and is distinguished from all others of the genus by having a large bare space on the forehead; this greatly resembles the same part on the head of the common Coot, and whilst the bird is alive it is of a lively orange-colour; but on its death it loses all its colour: the length of the bird is eleven inches: its beak is horn-coloured or greyish silver: the head, the neck, the breast, and the whole of the under parts of the plumage are of a fine clear green: the top of the back is of a grey-ash: the rest of the upper parts are deep green: the bend of the wing is of a deep violet: the bastard wing and the secondary quills are black; the secondaries and middle wing-coverts have a border of whitish yellow: the middle tail-feathers are green; the lateral ones have their base and three-fourths

of their length of a bright grey; the rest are deep grey, terminated with brighter; beneath all the feathers are black, with bright grey tips: the under tail-coverts are of a fine cinnamon-colour, tipped with white: the upper half of the tarsi is covered with yellow feathers; the lower, and the claws, are orange.

GOURA. GOÜRA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, graciliusculum, ad apicem paulo inflatum; mandibulâ superiore lateratim sulcatâ; versus apicem descendens.	*Beak* middle sized, very slender, towards the tip slightly inflated; the superior mandible sulcated on the sides, its tip bent down.
Nares superne plumis tectis, in rimâ sitæ.	*Nostrils* covered above with feathers, and placed in a fissure.
Alæ breves, rotundatæ.	*Wings* short and rounded.
Tarsi longiores, *digiti* basi fissi.	*Tarsi* long, *toes* cleft at their base.

Columbi-Gallines. *Le Vaillant.*
Lophyrus. *Vieillot.*
Goüra. *Temminck.*
Columba. *Linné, Gmelin, Cuvier, &c.*

THE birds of this genus are known from those of the other genera of the order, by the great length of their tarsi, which approach to those of the Gallinaceæ; their beak is also of a different form from that of the other Columbine birds, being very slender, and having a groove

in which the nostrils are situated; their toes are divided to their origin.

They are gregarious; are principally natives of the tropical parts of America, and like the birds of the next order, they build their nests and lay their eggs upon the ground, rarely perching upon trees: many of the species have received the name of Partridge, from their manners being so similar to the birds of that genus.

A. Head furnished with a crest.

CROWNED GOURA.

(Goüra coronata.)

Go. *orbitis nigris, cristâ erectâ, corpore cærulescente, humeris ferrugineis, fasciâ alarum alba.*

Goura with black orbits, an erect crest, the body bluish, the shoulders ferruginous, and a white band on the wings.

Columba coronata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774. 17. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 9.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 491.

Phasianus cristatus indicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 279. 6. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Le Pigeon couronné des Indes. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 354. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 118.

Le Goura de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 169. *pl.* 104.

Colombi Kocco. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *pl.* 280.

Colombi-Galline Goura. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 377.

Great crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 620. 2.—*Edwards, pl.* 338.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. *p.* 224.

This is the largest bird of this order known, exceeding a Turkey in size: its beak is black, and from its base arises a streak of that colour, which passes through the eyes as far as the hind head: the head is ornamented with an erect superb circular crest, the feathers of which it is composed being upwards of four inches and a half in length, of a loose texture, and of a fine pale bluish-ash colour: the rest of the head, the neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, grey-blue: the rump and upper tail-coverts deep ash: the back and scapulars the same, with a mixture of purplish chesnut; as are also the tips of the lesser wing-coverts; the greater ones, nearest the body, ash-coloured within, and white on the outside, and tipped with purplish chesnut: the quills deep dusky ash: tail the same, but paler at the tip: the legs are dusky: the irides red.

These birds have many of the manners of the common Pigeons; billing, inflating their breast, and cooing; its note is, however, so loud at times, as to resemble a kind of lowing; and its mournful notes alarmed the crew of Bougainville greatly, on hearing them, for the first time, in the wild and unfrequented spots of some of the islands on which they landed; they supposing the noise to be uttered by some of the savages of those parts. They are easily tamed, and in the East Indies are kept in court-yards as poultry. In a wild state they build and breed in the highest trees. They inhabit the Moluccas and New Guinea.

B. *Head not crested.*

* *With a caruncle at the base of the beak.*

NICOBAR GOURA.

(Goüra Nicobarica.)

Go. *corpore æneo, pennis colli angustis elongatis, remigibus ex cærulescente viridibus, caudâ albâ, basi rostri carunculâ compressâ.* (Femina, *caret caruncula in fronte.*)

Goura with a brassy body, the feathers on the neck narrow and elongated, the quills of a green-blue, the tail white, the base of the beak with a compressed caruncle. (*Female* without the frontal caruncle.)

Columba Nicobarica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783. 27.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 445.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 153. 44.

Pigeon de Nicobar. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 541.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 491.

Colombi-Galline a camail. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 385.—*Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *pl.* 279.

Nicobar Pigeon. *Edwards, pl.* 339.—*Albin.* 3. *pl.* 47 *and* 48. —*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 642. 38.

Beak dusky: irides hazel: the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts of a dark bluish purple: the feathers on the neck are very long and pointed, reflecting rich hues of blue, red, gold, and copper: at the base of the beak is a depressed caruncle: the back, and upper parts of the wings, rich green, changing to copper and gold; some of the outer quills, and the coverts above them, bright blue: the tail and upper coverts white: legs reddish: the female

differs in the colours being less brilliant, and in the pointed feathers of the neck being shorter; she is also destitute of the caruncle at the base of the beak. Inhabits the Moluccas, and other of the Indian islands.

This bird has a great affinity to those of the genus Columba, but may be readily distinguished from them by the form of the beak and other parts, as detailed in the generic character: its manners too are totally different; it lives on the ground, and subsists upon fruits.

WATTLED GOURA.

(Goüra carunculata.)

Go. *cana, fronte et carunculâ gutturali rubris, ventre abdomine uropygioque albis, caudâ fuscâ pennis exterioribus albo marginatis.* (Femina *frontem non habet nudum nec carunculum gutturalem.*)

Hoary Goura, with the forehead and wattle on the throat red; the belly, abdomen, and rump white; the tail brown, its exterior feathers edged with white. (*Female* without the naked space on the forehead, or wattles on the throat.)

Columba carunculata. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 496.

Colombi-Galline a barbillon. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 415.

Le Colombi-Galline. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *p.* 278.

According to Le Vaillant, this species, in common with the others of the genus, builds its nest

on the ground in holes; it is composed of bits of twigs and dry herbs: the female deposits from six to eight reddish white eggs, and is assisted by the male during incubation: the young are covered with a reddish grey down, and run as soon as out of the egg, but do not quit their parents, who cover them with their wings to protect them from the too violent rays of the sun; the old birds feed them with the pupæ of ants, dead insects, and worms: when they get stronger they feed upon various sorts of grain, berries, and insects; and their general habits are precisely similar to those of the gallinaceous birds.

This bird is readily distinguished, by having a naked skin on the forehead and round the base of the beak, passing down the sides of the throat to the ears, similar to a wattle: the length of the bird is ten inches: its head, the cheeks, the neck, and the breast are of a deep grey: the scapulars and the upper wing-coverts are of a silvery grey, lightly tipped with white: the belly, the upper and under tail-coverts, the rump, the under part of the wings, the sides, and the outer edge of the exterior tail-feathers, are pure white: the tail is of a reddish brown above, and dusky beneath: the beak is red at its base and black at its point: the legs are of a rufous tinge: the irides are composed of two circles, one yellow, the other red.

The female does not possess the naked red wattle; she is rather smaller, and not so brilliant in colour: the wing-coverts are slightly edged with white. Found in the interior of Africa.

** *No caruncle at the base of the beak.*

BLUE-HEADED GOURA.

(Goüra cyanocephala.)

Go. *vinaceo-fusca, capite gulâque cæruleis, fasciâ subocularis albâ.*

Vinaceous-brown Goura, with the head and throat blue, and a white stripe beneath the eye.

Columba cyanocephala. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 778. 20.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 608. 54.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 491.

Turtur Jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 135. 32. *pl.* 13. *f.* 1.

Tourterelle de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 558.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 174.

Colombi-Galline a cravate noire. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v.* 6. *pl.* 281.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 390.

Turtle-Dove from Jamaica. *Albin.* 2. *pl.* 49.

Blue-headed Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 651. 45.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 200. 45.

Found throughout the warmer parts of America: length eleven inches: beak red at its base, and grey at its tip: the crown of the head and the throat blue; the colour passing down the middle of the fore-part of the neck; beneath this the feathers are black, with some of them having a transverse stripe of white towards their tips: from the lower jaw to the hind-part of the head, passing beneath the eye, is a white stripe: the hind-part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail-coverts, vinaceous brown: the fore-part of the neck and

the breast of a bright vinaceous: the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, of a reddish vinaceous: the quills brown, with their outer edges rufous: the tail dusky ash-colour above, and blackish beneath: the legs and claws red.

WHITE-BELLIED GOURA.

(Goüra Jamaicensis.)

Go. *fusco-purpurascens, cervice cæruleo purpureoque varia, fronte gulâque albidis, corpore subtus vinaceo, rectricibus cærulescentibus lateralibus albo-terminatis.*

Brown-purple Goura, with the top of the neck varied with purple and blue; the forehead and throat whitish; the body beneath vinaceous; the tail-feathers bluish, the lateral ones terminated with white.

Columba Jamaicensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 134. 31.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 495.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 8.

Colombi-Galline a front gris. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 411.

White-bellied Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 619. 8.

The top of the head and all the under parts of the neck and body, of this species, are white: the hind-part of the neck varied with blue and purple: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, purplish-brown, with a tinge of red: the tail blue, with the lateral feathers terminated with white: the body beneath is vinaceous: the irides are white: the

nostrils are greatly elevated, and form two tubercles at the base of the beak: the total length is nine inches.

Inhabits Jamaica and the adjacent islands: it feeds on berries: it has a very disagreeable and mournful voice, which is repeatedly uttered.

RED-BELLIED GOURA.

(Goüra erythrothorax.)

Go. *fusca, facie albâ, collo pectoreque purpureis, cervice vinculo violaceo viridi-aureo nitente, abdomine rufo, pennis caudæ lateralibus nigris cano-terminatis.*

Brown Goura, with the face white; the neck and breast purple; the nape with a violet collar, with golden-green reflections; the abdomen rufous; the lateral tail-feathers black, tipped with hoary.

Columba erythrothorax. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 494.

Colombi-Galline a fache blanche. *Temm. Pig.* (*8vo.*) *p.* 405.

Ten inches and a half in length: the face is of a grey-white: the top of the head, the neck, and the breast, are of a fine vinaceous colour, the breast being deepest: the nape of the neck is furnished with a kind of collar, of violet, with golden reflections: the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are deep rust-colour: the back, the wings, the upper tail-coverts, and the two middle tail-feathers, are of a sooty hue;

the upper surface of the lateral tail-feathers is black at the base, and grey towards the tip; the under surface is black, with a white tip; the greater quills are dusky, bordered with grey: the feet are red, as are the fleshy papillæ at the base of the beak: the beak is black; and the claws brown. Inhabits Surinam.

RED-BREASTED GOURA.

(Goüra cruenta.)

Go. *grisea, collo subtus albo, cervice violàceo, fasciis alarum tribus griscescentibus, maculâ pectoris sanguineâ.*

Grey Goura, with the neck beneath white, the top of the neck violaceous, the wings with three greyish bands, the breast with a blood-red spot.

Columba cruenta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785. 66.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 65.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 494.

La Tourterelle grise ensanglantée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p.* 52. *pl.* 21.

Colombi-Galline Poignardé. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo*.) *p.* 407.

Red-breasted Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 657. 56.

Var. β. *corpore toto albo, maculâ pectoris sanguineâ.*

With the body white, and a blood-red spot on the breast.

Columba sanguinea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785. 65.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 66.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 494.

La Tourterelle blanche ensanglantée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p.* 51. *pl.* 20.

Colombi-Galline Poignardé *variété. Temm. Pig.* (8*vo*.) *p.* 407.

Sanguine Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 657. 57.

Native of the Philippine Islands: length ten inches and a half: the forehead and the crown are of a grey-ash: the occiput and the hinder-part of the neck are of a deep violet, with green reflections: the back, the scapulars, the lesser wing-coverts, and the lateral parts of the breast, are of a deep grey; the whole of the feathers of these parts being tipped with a brilliant metallic green band: the throat, the sides of the neck, and the middle of the breast, are of a pure white; the latter with a spot of a flesh-colour in the centre: the belly, the sides, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are of a reddish hue: the feathers of the middle wing-coverts are of a reddish-purple at their base, and bright ash at their tips, forming three bands of the latter colour across each wing: the quills are of a brownish-ash, with their edges fringed with reddish: the two middle tail-feathers are grey-brown; the lateral ones are grey at their base, black towards their middle, and whitish-grey at their tips: the eyes and feet are red: the female is rather duller in colours.

A variety is commemorated by Temminck, which has the whole of the body white, with a blood-red spot on the breast: it is described as a species by Sonnerat, but it has all the tracings of the markings of the first described, and is found at the same place as that.

MOUNTAIN GOURA.

(Goüra montana.)

Go. *corpore rufo, pectore vinaceo, remigibus rufis, maculâ sub oculis, ad gulam et ad humeros tensâ albâ, orbitis nudis sanguineis.*

Goura with a rufous body; the breast vinaceous; the quills rufous; beneath the eyes a spot of white, spreading towards the throat and shoulders; the orbits naked, and blood-coloured.

Columba montana. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 281. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 772. 17.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 594. 3.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 492.

Colombi-Gallinæ Montagnard. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 395.

Mountain Partridge. *Edwards. pl.* 119.

Partridge Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 615. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 197. 3.

Eight inches and a half in length: beak red, with the tip black: irides red; the eyes surrounded by a papillated skin of a reddish cast: the upper parts of the body rufous, with a purple gloss: face, part of the neck and breast vinaceous; the rest of the under parts, sides, thighs, and vent, rufous: the back, wings and tail rufous, with a tinge of copper: beneath the eye is a spot of white, another on the side of the throat, and a third at the base of the wing: legs red; claws brown. Inhabits the warmer parts of America: builds in low bushes: the nests are lined with hair and cotton.

HOTTENTOT GOURA.

(Goüra Hottentota.)

Go. *rufa, fronte guttureque albis, collo pectoreque cano-vinaceis, albo nigroque lunatis, ventre abdomineque vinaceis, pennis caudalibus supra rufis infra canis.*

Rufous Goura, with the forehead and throat white; the neck and breast of a hoary vinaceous hue, with black and white lunules; the belly and abdomen vinaceous; the feathers of the tail above rufous, beneath hoary.

Columba Hottentota. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 497.

Le Colombi-Caille. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. v.* 6. *pl.* 283.

Colombi-Galline Hottentot. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 429.

The male of this species has the occiput, the back of the neck, the shoulders, the wing-coverts, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, of a fine red cinnamon-colour; each feather slightly tipped with brown: the forehead and the throat are white: the fore-part, and sides of the neck, are of a clear vinaceous grey: the feathers are slightly edged with white and black: the middle of the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the under tail-coverts, are bright red: the outer webs of the wing-feathers are red, the interior dusky: the tail, which is short and rounded, is of a cinnamon-colour above, and greyish-black beneath: the beak is brownish-yellow: the feet and eyes red. The female is smaller than the male, and the colours are less brilliant. Found by Le Vaillant in the neighbourhood of the mountains in the country of the Grand Nama-

quois: it has a very short flight, with frequent starts: it obtains its nourishment on the ground during the daytime, and towards night seeks shelter in deep thickets, close to the ground.

MARTINICO GOURA.

(Goüra Martinica.)

Go. *subviolacea, pectore vinaceo, ventre abdomineque rufescentibus, remigibus fuscis interné rufescentibus, maculâ sub oculis fusco-violacea.* (Femina, *violaceo-fuscâ, pectore abdomineque albo-fuscescentibus.*)

Subviolet Goura, with the breast vinaceous; the belly and abdomen rufescent; the quills brown, within reddish; beneath the eyes a brown violet spot. *Female* violet-brown, with the breast and abdomen of a whitish-brown.

Columba Martinica. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 24.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 493.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 575. 7.

Columba violacea Martinicana. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 129. 27. *t.* 12. *f.* 1.

Columba rufa Cayanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 131. 29. *pl.* 12. *f.* 2.

Pigeon violet de la Martinique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 525.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 162.

Pigeon roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 526.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 141.

Colombi-Galline roux-violet. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. *pl.* 282.—*Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 400.

Le Pigeon rouge et jaune. *D'Azara. Voy.* 4. 131. 321.

Martinico Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 618. 7. A.

NEAR ten inches in length: the irides are red: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are deep violaceous-chesnut: the breast is vinaceous: the rest of the under parts of the body are rufous, varying in tint: quills fuscous on their outer webs, rufous on their inner: tail-feathers dusky, with rufous margins: beneath the eyes a spot of a brownish violet-colour: the legs red, beak the same: claws dusky: female with the breast and abdomen of a brownish-white: the rest of the body a violet-brown. Inhabits Martinique and the warmer parts of America.

GROUND GOURA.

(Goüra Passerina.)

Go. *corpore cinereo-fusco, subtus violaceo, pectore nigricante-squamato, remigibus rufis margine exteriore apiceque nigricantibus, alis punctis chalybeis, rectricibus intermediis cinereis, reliquis nigricantibus.*

Goura with the body above of a cinereous brown, beneath violet; the breast with dusky scales; the quills rufous, their outer edges and tips dusky; the wings with steel-coloured spots; the middle tail-feathers ash-coloured, the rest dusky.

Columba Passerina. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 496.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 67.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. *p.* 15.

Turtur parvus Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 113. 19. *pl.* 9. *f.* 1.

Le Cocotzin. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 559.

La petite Tourterelle de la Martinique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 243. *f.* 2.
Colombi-Galline Cocotzin. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 425.
Ground-Dove. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 26.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 191.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 659. 59.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 100.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. VI. p.* 15. *pl.* 46. *f.* 2. male. *f.* 3. female.

Length six inches and a quarter: beak pale red, tipped with dusky: irides orange: the upper parts of the head and neck are ash-coloured: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts the same, but darker: the forehead, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, sides, belly, and under tail-coverts, vinaceous; the feathers of the neck and breast spotted with brown in their centres, giving those parts a mottled appearance: part of the wing-coverts deep ash; the rest vinaceous, with several glossy green spots: beneath the wing rufous: the quills are rufous, with their outer margins and tips dusky: the two middle tail-feathers deep ash-colour, the others dusky: the legs red; the claws dusky. The female differs in being of a less vivid hue.

This bird inhabits the warmer parts of America, but mostly within the tropics, though occasionally found in Carolina and the southern parts of Pensylvania. With the rest of the genus it feeds upon the ground like Partridges, makes a short flight, and then alights on the ground again: it is gregarious, and feeds upon grain and seeds.

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL. THE TANJORE

PICUI GOURA.

(Goüra Picui.)

Go. *corpore subtus albescente-fusco, supra fusco, tectricibus alarum maculis cæruleis nigris albisque notatis, pennâ caudæ exteriore albâ, tribus sequentibus fuscis albo-terminatis; àlis intus nigris.*

Goura with the upper parts of the body of a whitish brown, the under brown; the wing-coverts with blue spots, sprinkled with black and white; the outer tail-feather white, the three following ones brown, tipped with white; the wings beneath black.

Columba Picui. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 498.

Le Picui. *D'Azara Voy. Amer. merid.* 4. 136. *no.* 324.

Colombi-Galline Picui. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) *p.* 435.

Seven inches and one third in length: it has a naked space round the eyes, extending to the base of the beak: the under parts of the body are white, with a tint of brown on the front of the neck, and on the sides of the body, and one of vinaceous on the breast: the under part of the wings are of a fine velvety black: the forehead and the sides of the head are whitish: the upper part of the head, the neck, and the body, as well as the upper wing-coverts, are of a pure brown, sprinkled with small bluish enamelled spots, interspersed with black and white ones: the quills are dusky brown: the outer feather of the tail is white on its outer web; the second, third, and fourth, are of that colour to the end; the others

grey-brown: the tarsi are of an obscure violet: the beak is deep bluish, and the space round the eye blue.

Very abundant in Paraguay, and the marshy countries on the borders of the river La Plata.

TALPACOTI GOURA.

(Goüra Talpacoti.)

Go. *cinnamomea, capite cæruleo, lineis nigris in scapulis, remigibus fuscis, caudâ nigrâ rufo-terminatâ, parte tarsi exteriori plumatâ, alis intus nigris.*

Cinnamon-coloured Goura, with the head blue; the scapulars with black lines; the quills brown; the tail black, terminated with rufous; the outer part of the tarsi feathered; the wing beneath black.

Columba Talpacoti. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 496.

Colombi-Galline Talpacoti. *Temm. Pig.* (8*vo.*) 421.

One of the smallest of the genus, being only six inches and a half in length: the top of the head is of a grey-blue, shaded on the forehead with whitish: the throat and the sides of the neck are grey, shaded with vinaceous: the whole of the back, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, those of the tail, the front of the neck, the breast, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a deep red, shaded with delicate vinaceous tints: the middle, and the greater wing-coverts, are

spotted with black on their exterior webs; the interior ones are of an uniform red: the quills, and the secondary feathers of the wing, are of a dusky brown: the two middle tail-feathers are reddish-brown; the lateral ones are black, and shorter than the inner; the two exterior ones on each side are marked with a red spot: the under tail-coverts are black, as are the sides of the body: the beak is of a reddish-brown, and the feet orange: the tarsi are furnished on their outer sides, through their whole length, with a narrow band of short and downy feathers. Inhabits the middle parts of America, and has the same manners as the rest of the genus.

PASSERINE GOURA.

(Goüra minuta.)

Go. *corpore supra dilute-fusco, gulâ pectoreque dilute violaceis, in carpo alarum tribus aut quatuor maculis violaceis, sex aliis maculis in alarum apice remigibus fuscis, margine rufis, rectricibus cærulescentibus nigro-terminatis, duabus extimis albo-terminatis.*

Goura with the body above pale fuscous; the throat and breast pale violet; the bend of the wing with three or four violet spots, and six others towards the tip of the wings; the quills brown, edged with rufous; the tail-feathers bluish, tipped with black; the two outer ones tipped with white.

Columba minuta. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285. 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 788.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 68.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 498.

Turtur parvus fuscus Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 116. 20. *pl.* 8. *f.* 2.

Petite Tourterelle de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 243. *f.* 1.

Colombi-Galline Pigmê. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 432.

Passerine Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 660. 59.

A VERY small species, measuring only five inches and a half in length: its beak is brown, as are the whole of the upper parts of the body: the wing-coverts reddish-brown, with several spots of the colour of polished steel, of which three or four are upon the lesser, and five or six on the greater coverts: the quills are dusky, with their outer edges and tips rufous: the two middle tail-feathers are brown; the others are grey at their base, then black, and terminated with brown; the two lateral ones, on each side, have their outer webs white towards their tips: the lower parts of the body of a reddish-white: the throat and breast pale vinaceous: the legs are brown.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America.

ORDER

GALLINACEÆ.

Rostrum breviusculum, convexum, fornicatum, mandibulâ superiore arcuatâ margines inferiores tegens.

Nares laterales, vel ceromatibus, vel squama fornicali, vel membrana, vel plumis tectæ, aut semitectæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, rarius tridactyli, digitis tribus anticis basi membranulâ conjunctis, et subtus scabris: tibiis totis plumis tectis.

Beak short, convex, arched, with the upper mandible covering the margins of the lower.

Nostrils lateral, nearly or entirely covered with wattles, with an arched scale, with a membrane, or with feathers.

Feet four-toed, rarely three-toed; the three anterior toes connected at the base by a slight membrane; their inferior surface rough; the tibiæ entirely covered with feathers.

The birds of this order are most extensively useful to mankind, their flesh furnishing a substantial and wholesome food, and their plumage serving for various domestic and ornamental purposes: their bodies, for the most part, are large, and very muscular; and their wings are very short: their toes are rough beneath, to enable them to scratch the ground in search of insects; they are fond of wallowing in the dust: many feed on grain and seeds, whilst others feed on berries and buds, but the greater portion subsist likewise on insects; the food remains some time in the gizzard to be macerated.

They are mostly polygamous, building their

nests (which are very rude) in retired situations on the bare ground: the females of many species are extremely prolific, and continue to lay eggs nearly all the year; the young follow their mother as soon as hatched, and immediately learn to pick up their food, and the parent continues to lead and protect them till they are fully grown: they are readily tamed, and many species, especially Peacocks, Turkeys, and Fowls, are kept in a domestic state.

Pheasants, Partridges, and some few others, have not submitted to the dominion of man, but frequent cultivated situations within a short distance of human habitations.

PAVO. PEACOCK.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi nudum, supra convexum, crassiusculum; versus apicem deflexum.
Nares patulæ.
Genæ partim denudatæ.
Pennæ uropygii elongatæ, latæ, expansiles, ocellatæ.

Cauda cuneata, rectricibus octodecim.
Pedes tetradactyli, *tarso* calcarato conico.
Caput cristatum.

Beak naked at the base, above convex, thickened, towards the tip bent down.
Nostrils open.
Cheeks partially denuded.
Feathers of the rump elongated, broad, capable of being expanded, and ocellated.
Tail wedge-shaped, consisting of eighteen feathers.
Feet four-toed; *tarsi* with a conical spur.
Head crested.

PAVO, *auctorum.*—There are but two species of Peacocks, which are amongst the most splendid of birds, being of a beautiful form, and large size, and possessing the most magnificent and resplendent hues on their plumage: they are proud and quarrelsome, and feed on insects, fruit, and grain: they are natives of Asia, and one of them is domesticated in Europe.

CRESTED PEACOCK.

(Pavo cristatus.)

PA. *capite cristâ compressâ, corpore supra viridi-aureo, æneo-nitente; tectricibus alarum viridi-aureo cæruleo æneoque efful-gentibus; subtus nigricante viridi-aureo-vario: capite fasciis duabus albis utrinque; tectricibus caudæ superioribus longissi-mis, arcubus versicoloribus et auratis conspicuis.* Mas.

Peacock with a compressed crest on the head; the body above of a golden-green, glossed with brassy; the wing-coverts green-gold, with blue and brassy reflections; the under parts of the body dusky, varied with green-gold; the head with two white stripes on each side; the upper tail-coverts very long, adorned with various coloured auriferous arches.

Pavo cristatus, *primus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 650.

Paon Sauvage. *Temm. Hist. Nat. Gall. v.* 2. *p.* 26.

Var. β. domesticus, *tectricibus alarum transversim striatus.*

Wing-coverts transversely striated.

Pavo cristatus, domesticus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 650.

Pavo cristatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 267.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 197.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. p.* 729. 1.—*Will. Orn. p.* 112. *pl.* 27. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 616. 1.

Le Paon. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 288. *pl.* 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 433 and 434. —*Briss. Orn.* 1. 281. 7. *pl.* 27.

Le Paon domestique. *Temm. Gall.* (8vo.) 2. *p.* 35 *and* 434.

Crested or common Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *p.* 668. 1.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. *p.* 289.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. *p.* 234.

Var. γ. *genis, gutture, supremo ventre, tectricibusque alarum albis.*

With the cheeks, throat, upper parts of the belly, and the wing-coverts, white.

Pavo cristatus varius. *Briss. Orn.* 1. *p.* 288.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. *p.* 616.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 729.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 652.

Le Paon Pannaché. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 327.—*Temm. Gall.* (8vo.) *p.* 652.

Griffith

CRESTED PEACOCK.

Variegated Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 671. 1.
Var. δ. *corpore toto albo.*
With the body entirely white.
Pavo cristatus albus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 288.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 730.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 652.
Le Paon blanc. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 323.—*Temm. Gall.* (8*vo.*) 2. *p.* 46.
White Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 672. 1.

This most splendid and magnificent bird is a native of India, and in its wild state has the following character: its length from the tip of the beak to the end of its tail is about four feet: its head is adorned with a crest, consisting of twenty-four feathers, which are only webbed at their tips, where they are of a fine rich golden-green colour; their shafts are whitish: above and beneath the eye is a streak of white: irides yellowish: the head, throat, neck, and breast, are green-gold, glossed with copper-coloured reflections: the back and rump the same, but more cupreous: the wing-coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold: the belly and vent are dusky, tinged with greenish: the tail is of a grey-brown, edged with reddish-grey, and hidden beneath a train of the most elegant and enchanting colours, which arises upon the back; the two middle feathers of which it is composed are frequently upwards of four feet and a half in length, the others gradually diminishing on each side, and forming, when expanded, a superb fan of the most resplendent hues: the shafts are white, and are furnished from their origin, nearly to the end, with divided iridescent barbs;

at the extremity of these feathers the barbs unite, and form a flat extended vane, decorated with what is called the eye, which has in its centre a heart-shaped velvety black spot, surrounded with a circle of green, with a blue and violet reflection; this is again encompassed with two other circles, glossed with different tints of gold and copper-colour, varying into other shades, according to their position with respect to the light: the external row of feathers are not adorned with the eye-like spot, but are of an uniform dusky colour: the thighs are yellowish; the legs are grey-brown, those of the male furnished with a strong spur, nearly an inch in length.

The female is rather less than the male, and her train is very short, and destitute of those resplendent beauties that ornament that of the male, and the feathers of which it is composed are even shorter than the tail itself: her crest is shorter, and her whole plumage partakes of a cinereous hue: her throat and neck are green; and the spots on the sides of the head are larger than those of the male.

In a domestic state the Peacock varies greatly in its plumage, but all its varieties are readily distinguished by having the wing-coverts transversely striated with black: the wings are also striated, and variegated with rufous, blackish and green; having a ground colour, reddish-brown: the variegated Peacock is only a mixed breed, between the common and the white variety, and is found in every variety and proportion of colour between the

two: but the most usual appearance is for the cheeks, throat, upper parts of the belly, and the wing-coverts, to be white.

Occasionally the Peacock has the whole of the plumage of a pure white colour, the eyes of the train not excepted, but they may be traced by a different undulation of shade upon that part: like many other gallinaceous birds, the female sometimes assumes the plumage of the male, after having ceased to breed; it also obtains strong rudiments of spurs.

Without doubt the Peacock is the most elegant and beautiful of the feathered creation, the splendour of its plumage, and the elegance of its form, not being exceeded by any. Its matchless plumes seem to combine all that delights the eye in the soft and delicate tints of the finest flowers, all that dazzles it in the sparkling lustre of gems, and all that astonishes it in the grand display of the rainbow: all contend to give it a place high in our esteem. However, these superb plumes are shed every year: then, as if sensible of his loss, he seeks the most obscure retreats to conceal himself, till the returning spring restores him to his accustomed beauty.

This bird has been long naturalized in Europe, but it is of eastern origin, having been introduced about the time of Alexander into Greece: in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, and the extensive plains of India, it occurs in the greatest profusion, and grows to a great size: it is a very shy bird in its native state, and is difficult to catch, except by

the following contrivance adopted by the fowlers in the East. A kind of banner is prepared, having some lighted candles fitted upon it, and paintings of Peacocks; this (during the darkness of the night) is held up in the trees upon which the birds roost; they, being dazzled by the light, or deceived by the figure, stretch out their necks repeatedly, till they become entangled in a noose, fixed for the purpose, and the fowler draws the cord and secures his victims. Tavernier asserts that in some parts they are caught by means of a kind of birdlime.

In these climates the females lay but four or five eggs at a time, but in their native state they are much more fertile: she always chooses some sequestered or secret spot to deposit them, as the male is apt to break them; they are like those of the Turkey, being white and speckled. The incubation occupies from twenty-seven to thirty days, according to the temperature of the climate, or the warmth of the season. The young acquire the perfect brilliancy of plumage in their third year, but in colder climates they require great care in rearing: they feed upon meal and insects, and when they are six or seven months old they will eat wheat and various sorts of grain, like other gallinaceous birds: they are said to be killed by eating the flowers of the elder. Aristotle affirms that they live about twenty-five years, but by Willoughby and others they are supposed to live nearly a hundred: the former opinion appears to be most agreeable to nature.

When pleased or delighted the male expands his gaudy train, and displays all the majesty of his beauty, stretching and turning slowly about, as if to catch every gleam of light to produce new and inconceivable hues of splendid colours. By a strong muscular vibration, he can make the shafts of his long feathers clatter in an extraordinary manner.

In this country Peacocks are unable to fly much, but they are fond of climbing, and commonly pass the night upon the roofs of houses, where they do considerable mischief, or upon the highest trees, and from these situations it is that they utter their harsh and discordant cry, which is a perfect contrast to their brilliant plumage.

During the period of the Romans they were highly esteemed for the table, but at present only the young are considered of any importance, as the flesh is very hard and dry. Hortensius was the first person who ordered them to be served up at his table.

JAPAN PEACOCK.

(Pavo muticus.)

PA. *corpore supra virescente-cæruleo, æneo effulgente; subtus cinereo, maculis nigris albo-striatis vario; pectore cæruleo viridi-aureo nitente; tectricibus caudæ superioribus ocellatis; capite cristâ erectâ, spicatâ.*

Peacock with the body above of a green-blue, with a brassy gloss; beneath ash-coloured, varied with black spots and white stripes; breast rich blue, glossed with green-gold; upper tail-coverts ocellated; head with an erect spicated crest.

Pavo muticus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 268.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 731. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617. 2.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 652.

Pavo Japonensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 289. 8.

Le Spicifère. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 366.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. *p.* 56. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1. (head.)

Japan Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 672. 2.

THIS is the size of the common Peacock, and is of the same form: its beak is longer and straighter than in that bird, its colour dusky grey: the irides are reddish-chesnut: beneath the eyes is a naked yellowish space; and another larger space of a deeper yellow occurs on each side of the head, under the coverts of the ear: the head is adorned with a perpendicular crest, composed of about ten straight sloped feathers, of a fine green colour, with blue reflections: the head, the neck, and the breast, are also green, highly glossed with blue: the belly, the abdomen, and the greater feathers of the wings, are brown, with elegant hues of green: the feathers of the lower part of the back,

forming the train, are shorter and less brilliant than in the preceding species; they are of a chesnut-brown, with white shafts, and have at the end of each a large spot, gilded in the middle, then blue, and surrounded with green: the legs are of a brownish-colour, and in the male furnished with a spur. The female appears to be unknown, that described as one by Buffon being (according to Temminck) a male at moult. The voice of this bird differs greatly from that of the common species.

This species was originally described by Aldrovandus, from a painting sent by the Emperor of Japan to the Pope: and for a long period its existence was doubted: but Le Vaillant had the good fortune to observe one, in a menagerie at the Cape of Good Hope, that was brought from Macao.

Japan is stated to be its native place.

POLYPLECTRON. POLYPLECTRON.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, gracile, rectum, compressum; maxillâ superiore versus apicem deflexâ.	*Beak* middle sized, slender, straight, compressed; the upper mandible bent down towards the tip.
Nares in medio maxillæ sitæ, laterales, semitectæ, antrorsum patulæ.	*Nostrils* situated in the middle of the maxilla, lateral, nearly closed, and open in front.
Orbitæ, genæque nudæ.	*Orbits* and *cheeks* naked.
Pedes tetradactyli, graciles; *tarso* longo, calcaribus pluribus.	*Feet* four-toed, slender; *tarsi* long, with many spurs.
Cauda lata, rotundata, elongata, rectricibus sedecim.	*Tail* broad, rounded, elongated, consisting of sixteen feathers.

Polyplectron. *Temminck.*
Diplectron. *Vieillot.*
Pavo. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Cuv. &c.*

THERE is but one species of this genus known, but of its manners we are still in the dark: it is a native of China and Thibet, and is easily discriminated from the preceding genus, by the characters above given. I have adopted the name used by Temminck, as that is not only more applicable to the bird than the one proposed by Vieillot, but has also the right of priority.

Griffith

ARGUS POLYPLECTRON.

ARGUS POLYPLECTRON.

(Polyplectron chinquis.)

Po. *corpore supra cinereo, nigricanti-striato et albo-punctato maculato; tectricibus alarum maculis orbiculatis splendide cæruleis adspersis; subtus griseo, lineis nigricantibus undulato; remigibus secundariis guttis ex nitente cæruleis; tectricibus caudæ guttis duabus nitenti-viridibus.*

Polyplectron with the body above cinereous, striated with dusky and spotted with white; the wing-coverts sprinkled with splendid orbicular cærulean spots; under parts of the body grey, undulated with dusky lines; the secondary quills with shining blue spots; the tail-coverts with two shining green spots.

Polyplectron chinquis. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 2. *p.* 675.

Pavo bicalcaratus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617. 3.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 268. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 730.

Pavo tibetanus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 268. 2. β.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 731.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617. 4.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 294. 10. *pl.* 28. A. *f.* 2.

Pavo sinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 291. 9.

Le Chinquis. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 365.

L'Eperonnier. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 368.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 492. male. 493. female.

Le petit Paon de Malacca. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 173. *pl.* 99.

Eperonnier chinquis. *Temm. Gall.* (8vo.) 2. *p.* 363.

Peacock Pheasant. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 67. and 68. *

Iris Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 673. 3.

Thibet Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 675. 4.

The most remarkable circumstance relating to this bird is that of the tarsi being armed with several spurs, which vary in number from two to

six: and frequently the same bird has a different number on each leg, individuals mentioned by Temminck possessing three on one, and two on the other: these spurs are frequently joined together at their base, but it is generally either the two upper or the two lower that undergo that change. Another curious fact relating to this species is, that the tail is composed of two distinct ranges or tiers of long feathers; the lowest being the true tail: these feathers are capable of being erected when the bird is agitated, but at other times they remain in a horizontal position.

It is about the size of the Painted Pheasant: length twenty-three inches, of which the tail is upwards of ten: the head and the top of the neck are of a brown-grey, getting brighter on the throat: the feathers on the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a dull brown, with transverse undulated bands of dusky brown: the greater wing-feathers are brown, varied with an earthy grey; the rest of them, as also those of the shoulders, are of a yellowish grey, varied with small dusky brown bands; each feather possessing towards its extremity a brilliant round spot, of a green-blue colour, changing to splendid gold and purple, according to the disposition of the light, in some aspects vying with the opal; these spots are surrounded by a circle of black, and another of yellowish white, with which latter colour the tip of each feather is adorned: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are clear brown, spotted and transversely undulated

with yellowish-white: the tail-feathers are dull brown, varied with small spots of yellow ochre: at one inch and a quarter from the tips of the upper range, and one and three quarters from those of the lower, are two shining spots of an oval form, united one to the other, and separated by the shafts: the centres of these spots are green, reflecting brilliant hues of blue and purple, but not so splendid as on the wings and back; they are surrounded by a circle of black, which is again inclosed in another of dull grey of twice the breadth of the black: the upper mandible of the beak is red at its base, and black at its tip; the under is yellow, tipped with brown: the eyes are encircled with bright grey feathers; the irides are brilliant yellow: the feet are black, as are the spurs; the claws grey.

The female has the plumage less brilliant, and the tail shorter: the feet are dull grey, and in place of the lower spur is situated a prominent callosity. The young have the plumage entirely of an earthy-grey, with large spots, and small lines of a brown colour: after the first moult the plumage becomes less irregular, and the position of the spots on the wings and tail becomes visible; at the second they become more determined, and possess the fine golden-blue tint, with green reflections; but it is not til after the third moult, which takes place at two years of age, that all the colours are produced in perfection.

In a natural state this species is not very wild; it becomes readily accustomed to confinement, and

propagates its species in a domestic state with as great facility as most other gallinaceous birds. It is a native of China, and the mountains that separate Indoostan and Thibet: according to Sonnerat, it occurs likewise in Malacca.

MELEAGRIS. TURKEY.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, crassiusculum; maxillâ deflexâ, convexâ, fornicatâ, basi cerigerâ, ceromate in carunculam laxam pendu am, teretem elongato.	*Beak* short, and thick; the maxilla bent down, convex, arched, its base with a cere, which forms a loose pendulous caruncule, cylindrically elongated.
Nares laterales, in ceromate sitæ.	*Nostrils* lateral, placed in the cere.
Gula paleâ carunculosâ longitudinali pendulâ.	*Throat* with a longitudinal pendulous carunculated wattle.
Cauda latâ, expansiles, rectricibus octodecim.	*Tail* broad, expansile, consisting of eighteen feathers.
Pedes tetradactyli, mediocres, validi; *tarso* calcarato obtuso.	*Feet* four-toed, middle length, stout; *tarsi* with an obtuse spur.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.

MELEAGRIS, *auctorum.*—There being but one species known belonging to this genus, any general account of its manners in this place will be superfluous, as they will be fully described in their proper place.

COMMON TURKEY.

(Meleagris Gallopavo.)

Me. *corpore supra et subtus nigro, purpureo violaceo et aureo nitente; capite colloque superiore cutâ subnudâ, cærulescente, papillosâ, pilosâ; carunculâ frontali et gulari.* (Femina, *à mare discrepat in eo quod calcare careat, et caruncula prædita sit minori multo et breviori, et caudam non gerat erectum.*)

Turkey with the body above and beneath black, shining with violet and gold; the head and upper part of the neck with a blue, papillated, and hairy skin; the forehead and throat with a caruncle. *Female*, differs in wanting a spur, and the wattles are much less and shorter; the tail cannot be erected.

Meleagris Gallopavo, *primus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 676.

Gallopavo sylvestris. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 162. B.

American Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 676. 1.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 178.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 203. 1.—*Wils. Amer. Orn. Index* 5. *p.* xvii.

Var. β. domestica. *Colore mire varians, non raro toto corpore candido aut rufo.*

The colours varying greatly, oftentimes the whole body entirely white or red.

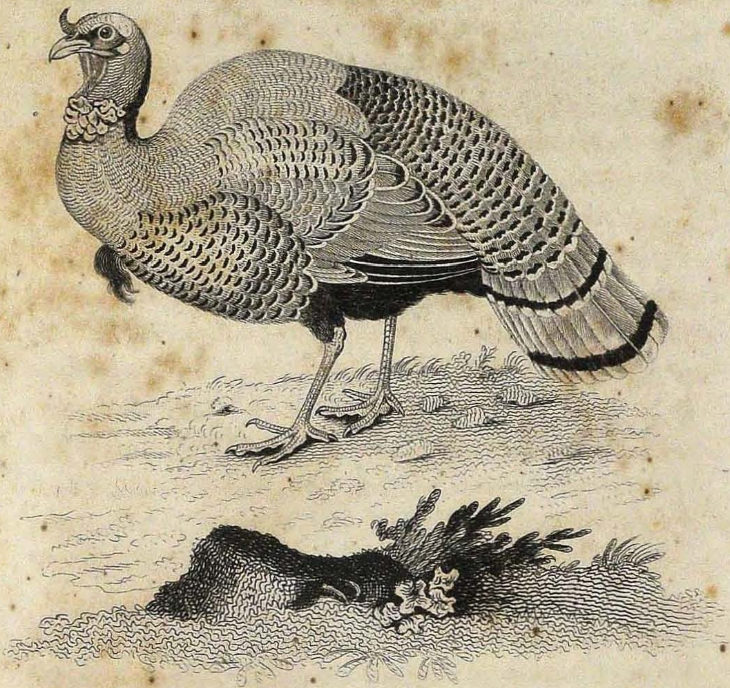
Meleagris Gallopavo domestica. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 677.

Meleagris Gallopavo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 268.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 198.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 732. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 158. 16.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. A. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 618. 1.

Meleagris Gallopavo cristatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 162. 2.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 33.

Dindon domestique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 132. 5.—*Temm. Gall. v.* 2. *p.* 381. *pl.* 3. *f.* 5, 6, 7, 8, *and* 9. (organs of voice.)

Domestic or Common Turkey. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 97.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 35.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 679. 1.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 286.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 229.



COMMON TURKEY.

The American, or original Turkey, is about three feet and a half in length; being somewhat larger than the domestic variety: it has a bare, red, carunculated head and neck: a dilatable fleshy appendage hangs over the beak: the prevailing colour of its plumage is a splendid black, inclining to brilliant gilded copper-colour, in some lights; in others, it inclines to purple: the greater wing-coverts are glossy brown: quills green-gold, black towards the ends, and white at the tips: the breast has a tuft of black hairs, about eight inches in length: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, which are brown varied with black, of which latter colour the tips are; its coverts are waved with black and white: the legs have a short blunt spur: the female is destitute of the tuft on the breast, at least none but old ones possess it, and then it is not above half the length of that of the male: the legs have not a spur. The young males do not put out the tuft on the breast till they are about three years old.

In a domestic state Turkies vary exceedingly; but the most common appearance is dark grey, inclining to black, a barred dusky white, and black: it also occurs entirely of a fine deep copper-colour, with the greater quills pure white, and the tail of a dirty white, and is an elegant variety.

White Turkies are not uncommon, often having their entire plumage of that colour: they also occur with their head crested.

There can be no doubt the Turkey originally came from North America, where they still asso-

ciate in flocks, consisting of upwards of five hundred: they frequent the great swamps to roost; but at sunrise they leave, and retire to the woods in search of acorns and berries: they perch on trees, and attain the height they wish by rising from bough to bough; and generally contrive to reach the summits of the loftiest trees by that means. They run with rapidity, but fly very awkwardly, and towards the spring they become so fat that they cannot fly above three or four hundred yards, and are then easily run down by a horseman: the hunting of them forms a principal amusement in Canada: when a herd is discovered, a well-trained dog is sent into the midst of them: the birds no sooner perceive him than they run off at full speed, and with such swiftness, that they leave the dog far behind: he still follows, and as they cannot go at this rate for any length of time, at last forces them to take shelter in a tree; where they sit, completely fatigued, till the hunters come up, and with long poles knock them down one after another. In the inhabited parts of America the wild Turkies begin to disappear, and in fact are comparatively rare, being only found in the wildest and most unfrequented spots.

The females lay their eggs in the spring, generally in a retired and obscure place, as the male will often break them. They are usually from fourteen to eighteen in number, white mixed with reddish or yellow freckles: the female sits with so much perseverance, that if fresh eggs be introduced into the nest immediately upon the young being

hatched, she will continue on the nest till they be perfected, and will remain upwards of two months on the nest if permitted. She is very careful of her young, but gives them very little protection against the attacks of any rapacious animals that come in her way, but rather gives them warning of their danger than attempts to prevent it; and as soon as they are sufficiently strong she abandons them entirely, and they are then able to endure the utmost rigour of the winter. "I have heard a Turkey hen, (says the Abbé de la Pluche), when at the head of her brood, send forth the most hideous scream, without my being able to perceive the cause; her young ones, however, immediately when the warning was given, skulked under the bushes, the grass, or whatever else seemed to offer shelter or protection. They even stretched themselves at full length on the ground, and continued lying motionless, as if dead. In the mean time the mother, with her eyes directed upwards, continued her cries and screaming as before. On looking up in the direction in which she seemed to gaze, I discovered a black spot just under the clouds, but was unable at first to determine what it was; however, it soon appeared to be a bird of prey, though at first at too great a distance to be distinguished. I have seen one of these animals continue in this agitated state, and her whole brood pinned down as it were to the ground, for four hours together, whilst their formidable foe has taken his circuits, has mounted, and hovered directly over their heads: at last, upon his dis-

appearing, the parent changed her note, and sent forth another cry, which in an instant gave life to the whole trembling tribe, and they all flocked round her with expressions of pleasure, as if conscious of their happy escape from danger."

The motions of the Turkey, when agitated with desire or inflamed with rage, are very similar to those of the Peacock: it erects its tail, and spreads it like a fan, whilst its wings droop and trail on the ground, uttering at the same time a dull hollow sound; it struts round and round with solemn pace, assumes all the dignity of the most majestic of birds, and thus expresses its attachment to its females, or its resentment to those objects which have excited its indignation.

Turkies are bred in great numbers in Norfolk, Suffolk, and some other counties, from whence they are driven to the London markets in flocks of several hundreds. The drivers manage them with great facility, by means of a bit of red rag tied to the end of a long stick, which, from the antipathy these birds bear to that colour, effectually answers the purpose of a scourge.

These birds are kept in a domestic state in many parts of the old continent, and were introduced into this country during the reign of Henry the eighth, and about the year 1585 began to form one of the articles of our rural Christmas feasts.

CRAX. CURASSOW.

Generic Character.

Rostrum longiusculum, crassum lateratim compressum, culmine carinato, versus apicem incurvum, basi cerâ simplice aut gibbâ obtectum.	*Beak* long, thick, compressed at the sides, the ridge carinated, towards the tip incurved, the base covered with a simple cere or gibbous.
Nares laterales, in cera positæ, semitectæ, antrorsum patulæ.	*Nostrils* lateral, placed in the cere, half covered, but open in front.
Caput; vertex pennis revolutis.	*Head;* with its top ornamented with revoluted feathers.
Pedes tetradactyli, digiti tres anteriores basi membranâ connexi.	*Feet* four-toed, the three anterior ones connected by a membrane at the base.
Cauda lata, declivis, rectricibus quatuordecim.	*Tail* broad, bent down, consisting of fourteen feathers.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.

CRAX, *auctorum.*—Very little is known of the manners of these birds, further than they are capable of being tamed, and will live with domestic poultry: they feed on fruits and seeds, and build on trees, upon which they perch.

Many gallinaceous birds, and especially those of the family containing the genera *Crax*, *Ourax*, *Penelope*, *Ortalida*, and *Opisthocomus*, are furnished with a singularly contorted trachea; but as the description of that part relates more to comparative anatomy than to zoology, I shall omit it altogether, as the limits of this work will not allow of its being described in all the known species, and as the greater portion of exotic birds arrive in Europe without their carcases, it is utterly impossible to ascertain the position in such specimens. Dr. Latham has written a paper on the subject, which is published in the fourth volume of the Linnean Transactions, but the fact was known above sixty years ago, an account of the trachea of the Ourax galeata having been given in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1760, page 376: but though the doctor was not the original discoverer, great merit is due to his observations, as they are often most extensively useful in ascertaining doubtful species.

CRESTED CURASSOW.

(Crax Alector.)

CR. *corpore supra et subtus nigro: abdomine albo, pennis in vertice crispis atris, cerâ flavâ, temporibus nudis flavis nigro-variegatis.*

Curassow with the body above and beneath black, the abdomen white, the feathers on the crown curled and dark, the cere yellow, the temples naked, and variegated with black and yellow.

Crax Alector. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 269.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 735.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 689.

Crax Guianensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 298. 12. *pl.* 29.

Mituporanga. *Raii. Syn.* 56. 6.

Hocco de la Guiane. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 375. *pl.* 13.

Hocco Mituporonga. *Temm. Gall. v.* 3. *p.* 27. *pl.* 5. *f.* 1, 2, *and* 3. (beak, trachea, &c.)

Indian Cock. *Phil. Trans.* lvi. *p.* 215. *f.* 3.

Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 690. 1.

LENGTH near three feet: the irides dull black-brown: the eye is placed in a naked space, of a yellow colour, varied with black, and reaching to the base of the beak, which it covers to the middle, as a kind of cere or skin: the crest, which the bird can elevate or depress at pleasure, varies in height according to the age of the bird; in the adult it is composed of twisted black feathers, narrow at their base and broad at the tip: the whole of the upper part of the plumage, the neck, the breast, and the tail, are black, with green reflections; the last, however, is tipped with white; though in some few individuals it is en-

tirely black: the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts are invariably white: the females resemble the male, but when young have a smaller crest, and their colours are more dull: their beak is grey, and the feathers on the breast are slightly tipped with a grey line; in which latter circumstance they somewhat resemble young males.

Before the first moult the young measure about two feet in length: the feathers of the crest are straight: the under mandible of the beak, and the tip of the upper, are of a whitish horn-colour: the sides of the head and base of the beak naked: the crest streaked alternately with black and white: the neck and the breast are dull black: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, the secondary wing-feathers, the quills, and the feathers of the tail, varied with broad bands of reddish white; those on the top of the back being narrowest: the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a deep red, with distant black stripes: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are bright red, and the feet are reddish grey: as the bird advances in age, the transverse white bands disappear, and by the completion of the second moult they are entirely obliterated, and the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts become of a pure white, and the crest loses the whole of the white with which it was varied.

Like many other gallinaceous birds, this will mix with other species, and produce singular hybrids, particularly with C. rubra, as there mentioned. A curious variety, a hybrid, is described

by Temminck: it has the beak horn-coloured: the temples naked: the feathers of the crest of a pure white at their base, and black at their tips: the head, the neck, the breast, and the upper part of the back, are of a dull black: the shoulders, the wings, the quills, and the upper tail-coverts are alternately barred with black and reddish white: the tail-feathers are black, with distant yellowish white bands, the whole being tipped with this colour: the whole of the under parts, from the breast to the under tail-coverts, are of a reddish yellow, without spots.

These beautiful birds inhabit Guiana, Mexico, Brasil, and Paraguay: they are easily tamed, and will readily associate with other fowls: they are tolerably plentiful, and make a considerable part of the food of the planters, their flesh being excellent, and the Indian hunters take them in great quantities, as they are so tame that they will scarcely fly away when several of the flock are shot, the noise of the gun not in the least alarming them: they associate in flocks of about a dozen, and roost on high trees during the night: their food consists entirely of maize, rice, bananas, and other sorts of fruits: the egg is about the size of that of the Turkey; it is of a pure white, like that of the common poultry.

GLOBE-BEARING CURASSOW.

(Crax globicera.)

Cr. *corpore nigro, abdomine subtus albo; pennis in vertice crispis atris; tuberculo ad basin rostri rotundato lato, magnitudine cerasi, cerâ luteâ; caudâ apice albâ.*

Curassow with a black body; the abdomen beneath white; the feathers of the crown contracted and dark coloured; a broad rounded tubercle at the base of the beak, about the size of a cherry; the cere yellow, and the tip of the tail white.

Crax globicera. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 695.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 736.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 624. 3.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 686.
Gallus indicus alius. *Raii. Syn.* 52. *p.* 7.
Crax Curassons. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 300. 13.
Hocco, Faisan de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 86. young.
Hocco Teucholi. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 12.
Curassow Cock. *Albin.* 2. *pl.* 31.—*Edw. Glean. pl.* 295. *f.* 1.
Globose Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 695. 2.

Var. β. *obscure fusca; ventre supremo albo; caudâ nigrâ; fasciis quatuor albis; cristæ pennæ revolutæ, apice albæ.*

Dull brown; the upper part of the belly white; the tail black, with four white fascia; the feathers of the crest revoluted and tipped with white.

Crax globicera hybrida. (1.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 687.
Globose Curassow, female. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 695. 2.

Var. γ. *cerâ flavâ; corpore nigro rufo fasciato; cristâ albâ, apice nigrâ; collo albo nigroque fasciato.*

With a yellow cere; the body black, fasciated with rufous; the crest white, with a black tip; and the neck fasciated with white and black.

Crax globicera hybrida. (2.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 687.
Crax Alector. var. δ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 623. 1.
Crested Curassow. var. c. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 692. 1.
Curassow Hen. *Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 32.

This bird is rendered conspicuous by possessing a globular tubercle, about the size of a hazle-nut or cherry, on the base of the beak, which is covered on that part with a lively yellow skin: the eyes are surrounded with a small black naked space, which is however separated from the cere by feathers: the nostrils are placed before and below the tubercle on the beak, in the yellow cere at its base: the head has a crest, the feathers of which are turned and frizzled, and are larger at their top than towards their base: the whole of the plumage is of a fine black, with a tinge of green; but the abdomen, the under tail-coverts, and the tips of the tail-feathers, are white: the irides are chesnut-brown: the beak and feet are dusky horn-colour. The female scarcely differs from the male. The young have a small protuberance in place of the globose tubercle: their plumage is of a dull black, transversely rayed with white, which rays disappear as the bird increases in age, and by the time it is two years old they are completely obliterated.

Hybrids between this and C. rubra have been produced, which differ in the young state in having the plumage of a dull black-brown hue; with the crest varied with black and white: the abdomen reddish: the tail black, tipped with white; the rest of the plumage striped with slender transverse bars of white: the base of the beak without tubercles: when grown up they have the head and hind-part of the neck black: the crest black, with a white band: the upper part of the

belly white; lower part, vent, and thighs, pale yellowish brown.

One figured by Albin has the globose tubercle: the cere is yellow; the body is black, barred with rufous, as in the last, during its young state: its tail is black, barred alternately with white: the neck is barred with the same; and the crest is white, with a black tip: vent white.

Native of Guiana, particularly about Curassow.

RED CURASSOW.

(Crax rubra.)

Cr. *spadicea, cervice colloque superne lineis alternis albis et nigris, cerâ nigrâ, caudâ fasciis novem albo-luteis, nigro-marginatis, temporibus plumis, tectis.*

Chesnut-coloured Curassow; the nape and upper parts of the neck with alternate lines of white and black; the cere black; the tail with nine whitish yellow fasciæ, edged with black; the temples covered with feathers.

Crax rubra. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 687.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 736.

Crax peruvianus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 305. 16.

Hocco Coxilitli. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. v.* 3. *p.* 21.

Coxilitli. *Raii. Syn. p.* 57.

Red Peruvian Hen. *Albin. Birds. v.* 3. *pl.* 40.

Hen crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 693. c. *pl.* 63.

Var. β. *differt à precedente, corpore spadiceo atro; collo inferiore, pectore, rectricibusque intermediis atris.*

RED CURASSOW.

This differs from the preceding in having the body dark chesnut; the under part of the neck, the breast, and the two middle tail-feathers, dusky.

Crax rubra hybrida. (1.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 688.

Crax Alector, femina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 623. 1.

Hocco de Pérou. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 375. *pl.* 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 125.

Hybride du Hocco Coxilitli et Mituporanga. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. v.* 3. *p.* 25.

Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 693. 1.

Var. γ. *capite collo cristâque nigris; corpore supra rectricibusque luteo nigroque fasciatis.*

With the head, neck, and crest, black; the body above and tail-feathers yellow, barred with black.

Crax rubra hybrida. (2.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 689.

The Red Curassow is the size of a Turkey, and measures about two feet six or eight inches in length: its beak is large and strong: the crest is composed of twisted and curled feathers, which are black at their base, then white, then tipped with black, with the upper part of the feathers broadest: the forehead, the sides of the head, and the top of the neck, are pure white, each feather being marked at their tips with a black fringe: the breast, and the upper parts of the tail, are of a rust-colour or reddish: the under parts are brighter red than the upper: the cere at the base of the beak is deep red: the base of the beak itself is horn-coloured, its tip whitish yellow: the feet are horn-colour: the irides deep brown: both sexes are similar. The young are beautifully varied: till the first year the crest is composed of straight feathers, which are reddish, varied with white and

black: the sides of the head and top of the neck are barred with black and white: the whole of the upper part of the plumage, as well as the tail-feathers, are striated with broad transverse red and white bands; which are slightly margined on each side with a line of black: the tail is tipped with white: as the bird increases in age these bands disappear; and at the first moult the feathers of the crest begin to twist and curl, and the transverse bands are greatly reduced in number; and at the time of the second moult, they are entirely obliterated.

This bird will breed with C. alector, and produces an infinity of mules. It is a native of South America.

CARUNCULATED CURASSOW.

(Crax carunculata.)

CR. *corpore supra et subtus atro, abdomine castaneo, cerâ membranâ latâ ad rictum geminâ et regione oculorum nudis, pennis in vertice crispis atris.*

Curassow with the body above and beneath dark coloured; the abdomen chesnut; the cere with a broad membrane geminated towards the gape, and with the space round the eyes naked; the feathers on the crown twisted and dark coloured.

Crax carunculata. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 690.

Hocco à barbillons. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. v.* 3. *p.* 44. *pl.* 4. *f.* 3. beak only.

A NEW species, described by Temminck: its beak is shorter and stronger than in C. alector: the upper mandible is more elevated: the cere at its base is red, and is prolonged on each side of the under mandibles, and forms a small rounded wattle: the space round the eyes is naked, and is separated from the cere by feathers: the head, the twisted feathers of the crest, the whole of the upper parts of the body, the neck, and the breast, are black, with green reflections: the abdomen is chesnut, and the legs are brown. Length about three feet.

Native of Brasil.

OURAX. PAUXI.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breviusculum, crassiusculum, valdè compressum; basi carunculâ ovali instructum, plumis tectæ.

Nares laterales, fronti proximæ, orbiculares, supra semitectæ, infra patulæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi.

Cauda latâ, rectricibus quatuordecim.

Alæ breves.

Beak short, thickened, very much compressed; the base furnished with an oval caruncle, which is covered with feathers.

Nostrils lateral, approaching the forehead, orbicular, above nearly covered, beneath open.

Feet four-toed, the anterior ones connected at the base by a membrane.

Tail broad, consisting of fourteen feathers.

Wings short.

PAUXI. *Temminck.*
CRAX. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Briss.*
OURAX. *Cuvier.*

THE manners of these birds are very similar to those of the preceding genus, except that they build on the ground, and not in trees. They are distinguished from the Curassows by the beak

being shorter and thicker, and by having the membrane at its base, as well as the greater portion of the head, covered by short and serrated, velvet-like feathers.

GALEATED PAUXI.

(Ourax Galeata.)

OU. *corpore atro, viridi nitente, abdomine apicèque caudæ albis, tuberculo corneo ad basin rostri cæruleo pyriformi.*

Pauxi with the body dark coloured, glossed with green; the abdomen and tip of the tail white; the base of the beak with a horny, blue, pear-shaped tubercle.

Pauxi galeata. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 683.

Crax galeata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 624. 4.

Crax pauxi. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.737. —*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 624. 3.—*Raii. Syn.* 52. 5.

Crax Mexicanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 302. 14.

Le Hocco du Mexique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 348.

Le Pierre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 78.

Pauxi à casque ou le pierre. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. *p.* 1. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1. (trachea.)

Cushew Curassow. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 295. *f.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 696.

Galeated Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 206.

LENGTH two feet and a half: beak with a horny tubercle at its base, with grooves on the outside, and the inside composed of cells: in the young this is round, but in the old birds it becomes pyriform, and measures two inches and a half in

height: its colour is livid blue: the beak is blood-red: the whole of the feathers of the head and neck are short and velvety: the rest of the plumage, with the exception of the abdomen, is black, with green reflections, each feather being terminated by a circle of dull black: the tail-feathers are black, tipped with white: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a pure white: the feet are red; the claws yellow: the irides brown. The female resembles the male; but the young are brown and red, and they do not possess the corneous tubercle on the beak till after their first moult.

This inhabits Mexico, Curassaw, and other parts of the middle region of America: it is said by Fernandez to build on the ground, like the Pheasant. The young feed on insects, and as they grow up they devour fruits, grains, and other substances, like the rest of this group: the female lays several eggs, the size of those of the Turkey.

CRESTED PAUXI.

(Ourax Mitu.)

Ou. *corpore atro, purpureo violaceoque nitente, abdomine castaneo, apice caudæ albo, maxillâ culmine corneo, cultrato, rubro, cristâ atrâ in fronte.*

Pauxi with a black body, glossed with purple and violet; the abdomen chesnut; the tip of the tail white; the ridge of the beak horny, sharp, and red; the forehead with a dark crest.

Pauxi Mitu. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 685.
Crax Mitu. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270. 3.—*Raii. Syn.* 52. 4.
Crax brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 296. 11.
Crax Alector. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 623.
Pauxi Mitu. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. *p.* 8. *pl.* 4. *f.* 2. beak.
Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 691. A.

This is much more rare than the preceding species, and considerably smaller: the ridge of the upper mandible of the beak is elevated above the top of the head, and is sharp on its fore-part, and enlarged at its base: on the forehead, at the commencement of the elevation on the beak, is a tuft of short feathers, which the bird has the power of elevating and depressing at pleasure, like a crest: the head, the region of the eyes, and the whole of the upper parts of the neck, are covered with short velvety feathers, of a dull black colour: the rest of the upper parts, the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the feathers of the crest are black, shining with violet and purple, each feather being edged with a circle of dull black: the tail is similar

in colour to the upper parts of the body, and is tipped with white: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a chesnut-red: the whole of the beak is of a brilliant red: the irides are dusky, and the feet are red-brown. The young have the beak of a paler red, and the elevation upon it is much smaller. One in the Museum at Paris has the tip of the tail chesnut-red: it is evidently a young bird, as the beak wants the characteristic mark of the old one.

Native of Brasil.

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASVATI MAHAL

PENELOPE. GUAN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi glabrum, mediocre, latius quam altum; apice compressum, fornicatum.	*Beak* smooth at the base, of middle size, broader than high; the tip compressed and arched.
Nares laterales, ovatæ, semitectæ, antrorsum patulæ.	*Nostrils* lateral, ovate, half-covered, but open in front.
Genæ nudæ; *gulâ* paleâ longitudinali mediâ carunculatâ.	*Cheeks* naked; the *throat* with a longitudinal wattle, carunculated in the middle.
Pedes tetradactyli, mutici, *tarsi* reticulati.	*Feet* four-toed, smooth, the *tarsi* reticulated.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.

PENELOPE. *Merrem. Gmel. Lath. Cuv. Vieillot. Temm.*
GALLOPAVO. *Briss.*
MELEAGRIS. *Linn.*

THESE have the beak more slender than the Curassow, and the space round the eyes, as well as the throat, is naked, and can be expanded at the will of the bird. On account of the great variations of plumage these birds undergo at different periods of their lives, it becomes very dif-

ficult to separate the species with accuracy: they build on trees, and feed on fruits and seeds. All the species have a very similar cry, like the words *jacu, yacou, yacuhu*, or *jacuhu*: which names the Indians have applied to several of the species from that circumstance.

A. Capite cristato.

a. With the head crested.

CRESTED GUAN.

(Penelope cristata.)

PE. *corpore nigro-virescente, dorso fusco, uropygio abdomineque castaneis; collo pectoreque albo-maculatis; temporibus nudis violaceis; gutture membranâque longitudinali rubris pilosis.* (Femina *vix cristata.*)

Guan with a black-green body; the back brown; the rump and abdomen chesnut-coloured; the neck and breast spotted with white; the temples naked and violet; the throat and longitudinal membrane red and hairy. (*Female* scarcely crested.)

Penelope cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 733.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 619.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 691.

Meleagris cristata. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 269.

Gallopavo Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 162.

L'Yacou. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 387.

Penelope Guan. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. *p.* 46. *pl.* 6. *f.* 1, 2, 3.

Guan, or Quan. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 13.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 680.

ABOUT two feet seven inches in length: the whole of the upper part of the plumage of the male

is of a green-black, changing, according to the position of the light, to shades of olive: the throat and the breast are the same with the feathers, surrounded with white, producing a spotted appearance: the belly and the thighs are of a reddish hue, with the edges of the feathers white: the lower part of the back, the rump, and the under tail-coverts, are of a chesnut-red: at the base of the beak are some black hairs: from the middle of the under mandible of the beak to the coverts of the ears is a stripe of black: the feathers of the head and the occiput are elongated into a tufted crest, capable of being erected at the will of the bird: the naked space on the cheeks surrounds the eyes, and is joined to the base of the beak; it is of a purple-black: the throat is naked, and from it depends a broad, loose, membranaceous skin, of a fine red colour, slightly covered with a few hairs; when the bird is agitated this part is greatly contracted: the irides are of a red-brown: the feet are red. The female differs in having a rufous reflection on the plumage, instead of the brilliant hues of the male: the crest is much shorter, and its feathers, as well as those of the neck and the shoulders, are edged with white. The young have not the naked space on the temple or the throat: the head and the sides of the neck being covered with a reddish down: the occiput and the whole of the hinder part of the neck are of a chesnut-colour, and covered with down: the sides of the neck also possess a narrow stripe of down: the breast is deep red: the down

on the back and the rising feathers of the wings and tail are deep chesnut, the whole tipped with red: the under parts of the body are reddish white.

Often tamed in Brasil, (where it is found in a wild state,) for the sake of its flesh, which is excellent, and greatly esteemed.

YACOU GUAN.

(Penelope pipile.)

Pe. *capite cristâ albidâ, corpore nigricante-violaceo, collo pectoreque albo-punctatis; tectricibus alarum maculis albis conspersis; temporibus nudis albidis; membranulâ cæruleâ, pilosâ; remigibus apice truncatis.*

Guan with a white crest on the head; the body dusky violet; the neck and breast spotted with white; the wing-coverts sprinkled with white spots; the temples naked and whitish; the membrane blue and downy; the quills truncated at their tips.

Penelope pipile. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 694.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 734. 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 620. 2.

Penelope cumanensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 620. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 734. 3.

Penelope leucolophos. *Merrem. Ic. p.* 45. *pl.* 12.

Pénélope siffleur. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 76. *pl.* 7. *f.* 2.

Piping Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 205.

Cumana Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 205.

Yacou. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 387.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 681. *pl.* 61.

The Yacou Turkey, with the Cumana, and Piping Curassows of Latham, without doubt constitute

YACOU GUAN.

the present species; which in its perfect state is thus distinguished from the others of this division of the genus: it is eight and twenty or thirty inches in length: the forehead of the male has a small black space: the long acuminated feathers on the head and the occiput are white, with their shafts black or brown: on each side of the head is a broad white stripe, which is prolonged to the top of the neck: the greater and middle wing-coverts are black, with white spots: the feathers of the breast have a narrow white band on the exterior part of each web: the rest of the plumage is of a fine black, with purple and violet reflections: the tail possesses a green hue: on each cheek is a small naked space, communicating with the cere at the base of the beak; it is of a bluish white: the naked skin on the throat is red, and it has a kind of wattle of a fine blue: the irides are rufous: the legs and tarsi are red, changing to a dull black by age: the claws are brown: the beak dusky at the tip, and blue at the base. The female is known by being smaller: the feathers of the crest are dull white, and more varied with brown or dusky: the reflections on the plumage are less brilliant. The young before their first moult have their plumage black, with a tinge of brown and chesnut, which colour is most conspicuous on the rump, the thighs, and the abdomen: the irides are brown: the naked space on the cheeks is of a livid colour, and the feathers of the crest are varied with brown.

This is subject to considerable variety: one

mentioned by Temminck has the general colour of the plumage black, shaded with reddish and slight hues of purple: round the eyes is a very small naked space, which does not communicate with the cere on the beak; it is also surrounded with a circle of small black feathers: the forehead has a deep black space: the feathers of the crest are white on their edges, and black towards the middle: the quills are singularly truncated, and their points subulated.

Two of these birds were for a long time in a menagerie in Holland: they were very familiar and quiet, and lived with great harmony with poultry: their cry was a kind of whistle.

The Yacou is found in Guiana and Brasil, on the borders of the rivers Amazon and Plata; but is not common: it makes its nest on the ground, and hatches its young there; though at other times it is generally seen on trees: when pleased or taken notice of, it erects its crest and expands its tail.

MARAIL GUAN.

(Penelope Marail.)

PE. *corpore nigro-virescente æneo-nitente, collo infra pectoreque albo-maculatis, temporibus nudis pallide rubris; gutture membranâque longitudinali rubris, pilosis.* (Femina *vix cristata.*)

Guan with the body green-black, glossed with brassy; the neck beneath, and the breast, spotted with white; the temples naked, and pale red; the throat with a longitudinal red membrane, and hairy. (*Female* scarcely crested.)

Penelope Marail. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 734.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 620. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 692.

Le Marail. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 390.

Faisan verdâtre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 338.

Pénélope Marail. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 56. *pl.* 7. *f.* 1.

Marail Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 682.

LENGTH twenty-three or twenty-four inches: the male with a tufted crest, the feathers of which it is composed being broadest at their tips; they are of a green-black, with a narrow border of white: from the base of the lower mandible of the beak arises a broad streak of small feathers, which are of a green colour, bordered with white, and passes to the coverts of the ear: the whole of the upper parts, the neck, and the breast, are of a brilliant deep green, with brassy reflections: the back and the rump are the same; but the nape, the top of the back, and the breast, have the whole of the feathers bordered with white: the lower part of the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are brown: the naked space on the cheeks communicates with the cere of the

beak, which is of a fine red: the naked part of the neck, and the elongated membrane, are of a brilliant red, sprinkled with a few hairs: the feet are red; the claws and beak are black: the female differs in having a smaller crest, and the plumage tinged with reddish.

This bird generally has two broods in the year, one at the commencement of the rainy season, about December or January, the other about May or June; the female depositing from about three to six eggs: it constructs its nest in the middle of thick bushy trees, as near the trunk as possible. When the eggs are hatched, the mother feeds the young ones in the nest, till the feathers begin to make their appearance, which is in about ten or twelve days, when they descend with their mother, who, like other poultry, scratches the ground, and broods over the young, which quit her as soon as they can shift for themselves: they feed upon the lesser grains, fruits, and insects. The best time for taking these birds is morning or evening, being then found on such trees whose fruit they feed on; they are discovered by some of it falling on the ground. The young are easily tamed, and seldom forsake the place where they have been reared: they prefer roosting on tall trees. Their cry is far from disagreeable, except when irritated, when it is harsh and loud; and at that crisis it erects all the feathers of the head, and changes the colour of the membrane on the throat. It is common in many parts of America, particularly the woods of Guiana. Its flesh is very fine.

b. Capite non cristato.
b. Head without a crest.

YACUHU GUAN.

(Penelope obscura.)

PE. *vertice colloque supra nigris; collo subtus, dorso alisque nigricantibus albo-maculatis, uropygio ventre abdomineque castaneis, cauda remigibusque nigris.*

Guan with the crown and upper part of the neck black; the under part of the neck, the back, and wings, dusky, spotted with white; the rump, belly, and abdomen, chesnut; the tail and wing-quills black.

Penelope obscura. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 693.*
Penelope Yacuhu. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 68.*

THIS bird, which may be only a variety of the young of some of the preceding species, is described by Temminck: its total length is twenty-nine inches and a half: the forehead, the upper part of the head, and the top of the neck, are black; the rest of the neck, the upper part of the back, and the upper wing-coverts, are dusky, slightly edged with white on the margin of the feathers: from the middle of the beak to the coverts of the ear is a slight band of black: the breast is dusky, the feathers tipped with white: the back, the belly, and the legs, are of a chesnut-colour; and the feathers of the wings and tail are dusky: the beak is black, and the irides red: the eye is surrounded with a naked black space, com-

municating with the beak, which has a membrane about two inches long, descending from the base of its lower mandible, and disappearing when the bird is frightened: the base of the beak is furnished with very short, straight, black feathers.

It is a native of Paraguay, occurring in the vicinity of rivers and lakes, but is more abundant among trees: it lays eight eggs about October: its cry consists in a repetition of the word *yac*, or occasionally *yacu*, from whence its name is derived.

SUPERCILIOUS GUAN.

(Penelope superciliaris.)

PE. *vertice cerviceque fusco-nigris, dorso cinereo-virescenti, pennis griseo marginatis, tectricibus pennisque alarum secundariis virescentibus fulvo-marginatis, abdomine uropygioque rufis.*

Guan with the crown and top of the neck brown-black; the back greyish-green, the feathers edged with grey; the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, greenish, edged with fulvous; the abdomen and rump rufous.

Penelope superciliaris. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 693.

Pénélope Péan. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. *p.* 72.

THE feathers of the forehead and of the top of the head, in this species, are not at all elongated: the occiput and the nape are of a brown-black: the forehead possesses a few scattered hairs: from

the under mandible of the beak to the coverts of the ears extends a black stripe; and a stripe of white exists, reaching from the base of the beak to the ears, passing over the naked space on the temples: the feathers on the top of the back are ashy-green, with their margins grey; the wing-coverts, secondary feathers, and tail-coverts, are shaded with deep green; and the whole of the feathers are edged with a broad band of fine red: the tail is greenish, tinged with rosaceous: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are grey-brown, each feather being bordered with whitish: the thighs, the abdomen, and the rump, are of a chesnut-colour: the throat and the upper part of the neck are naked and red, and are furnished with a loose hairy membrane: the naked skin on the sides of the head, which joins the base of the beak, is of a deep purple: the irides are reddish-brown: the feet are horn-coloured; and the claws and beak are brown. Female similar. The young after attaining the length of fifteen inches do not differ from the above. The adult bird is two feet and upwards in length: it inhabits Brasil, and by the Indians of the district of Para is called *Jacu-peea.*

ORTALIDA. PARRAKA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, basi glabrum, maxillâ superiore arcuatâ, versus apicêm reflexâ et fornicatâ.	*Beak* short, smooth at its base, the upper mandible curved, and towards its tip reflected and arched.
Nares ovatæ, laterales.	*Nostrils* lateral and ovate.
Genæ nudæ, verrucosæ, *gulâ* lineâ nudâ utrinque.	*Cheeks* naked, warty; the *throat* with a naked stripe on each side.
Cauda descendens.	*Tail* bent down.
Pedes tetradactyli, mutici.	*Feet* four-toed, smooth.

ORTALIDA. *Merrem.*
PHASIANUS. *Briss. Linn. Gmel. Lath. Humb.*
PENELOPE. *Temm.*

THIS genus may be distinguished from the preceding by the beak being much more elevated and curved, and towards its tip being considerably more reflected and arched: the throat does not possess the loose pendulous membrane, nor is it naked, but has on each side, descending from the base of the under mandible, a naked stripe, slightly sprinkled with hair: the tail is depending. One species only is known.

NOISY PARRAKA.

(Ortalida Parrakoua.)

Or. *cristâ rufâ, corpore supra fusco-olivaceo, subtus cinerascente-olivaceo, temporibus nudis purpureis, caudâ pennis lateralibus rufo terminatis.*

Parraka with a red crest; the body above brown-olive, beneath greyish olive; the temples naked and purple; the lateral tail-feathers terminated by rufous.

Penelope Parrakoua. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 695.

Phasianus Motmot. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 740. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 632. 9.

Phasianus Guianensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 270. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.

Phasianus Parraqua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 740. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 632. 12.

Phasianus garrulus. *Humb. observ. de Zool. et d'Anat.* 1. *p.* 4. young.

Faisan de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 146.

Le Katraca. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 394.

Le Parraqua. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 394.

Pénélope Parrakoua. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 85. *pl.* 8.

Motmot Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 721. 8.

Parraka Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 722. 9.

The total length of the Parraka, or Parrakoua, is twenty-one or twenty-two inches: the forehead, the top of the head, and the upper part of the neck, are of a deep red: the under part of the neck, the back, and the wings, are brown, or olive-grey: the under wing-coverts are red: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are of a grey colour, with shades of olive; without spots: the

thighs and abdomen are yellow: the six middle tail-feathers are deep green; the three lateral ones on each side are of a rusty red: the naked skin round the eyes, which communicates with the cere, is of a livid purple; and when the bird is agitated with rage or desire, it assumes a deep red hue; as do also the two naked stripes on the sides of the throat: the beak is grey-blue at its base, and white towards its tip: the irides are reddish brown: the feet are livid red: both sexes agree in plumage; but the young differ considerably: the red on the feathers of the head and nape is less brilliant; and they are fringed with an ochrey yellow margin: the hinder part of the neck, the back, and the wings, are of an olive-brown; but in the very young the feathers are margined with reddish: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are brown; each feather being bordered and tipped with grey-white: the under coverts of the wings and the rump are red: the tail is tipped with white; the extremity of the three lateral feathers on each side being rusty red; the rest of them, as well as the three in the middle, are black, with green reflections: the belly and the abdomen are white: the thighs, the under tail-coverts, and the sides, are reddish yellow: the feet are bluish.

Found in Brasil, Paraguay, Guiana, and many other parts of South America: it associates in flocks of from sixteen to twenty, perching upon the dead branches of trees; utters its cry, which is said to be the loudest of all American birds, and

resembles the word *parrakoua*, from whence its name is derived: it delights in the borders of open woods, or the neighbourhood of cultivated places; but rarely in the interior of the country: the females deposit from four to six eggs, making the nest in low branches or stumps of trees, about six or eight feet from the top; when the young are hatched, they descend, after a short time, on the ground, and the mother behaves to her chickens in the same manner as hens. The principal food of this bird consists of grains and seeds, but it will also eat fruits and tender herbs: the young are fed with worms and small insects: during the day they keep among the thick woods, but come out into the open savannahs to feed, morning and evening, at which times they are killed by the inhabitants: their flesh is very fine, and greatly esteemed: they are easily tamed, and bear confinement.

OPISTHOCOMUS. SERPENTsEATER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum mediocre, crassum, validum, lateratim compressum, basi vibrissis divergentibus obductum, marginibus postice serratis, antice utrinque incisis; mandibulâ superiore culmine rotundato, versus apicem inflexa; inferiore apice recurvata.

Tarsi reticulati, digito medio breviores.

Ungues longiusculi, compressi, curvati, acuti; porticus longior, valdè aduncus.

Cauda rectricibus decem.

Beak middle sized, thick, strong, laterally compressed, the base furnished with divergent bristles, the edges serrated behind, and cleft on each side; the ridge of the upper mandible rounded, towards the tip bent down, the under one at the tip recurved.

Tarsi reticulated, shorter than the middle toe.

Claws long, compressed, curved, acute; the hinder one long, and very much bent.

Tail with ten feathers.

OPISTHOCOMUS. *Hoffmansegg.*
ORTHOCORYS. *Vieillot.*
PHASIANUS. *Gmel. Lath.*
CRAX. *Briss.*

THIS genus was separated from the Pheasants by that active and indefatigable zoologist Hoffmansegg: it is distinguished by having a shorter

CRESTED SERPENTEATER.

and stouter beak than those birds, and the head possesses a crest composed of slender feathers: this is discriminated from all other gallinaceous birds by not having a membrane connecting the toes at their base; and in having longer wings than any other of the order: the manners of the only species known are also somewhat different.

HOATZIN SERPENT-EATER.

(Opisthocomus Hoatzin.)

Op. *fulvo-fuscus, capite cristato, fasciâ alarum duplici pallidâ, caudâ apice luteâ.*

Fulvous brown Serpent-eater, with the head crested; the wings with a double pale fascia; the tip of the tail yellow.

Phasianus cristatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 741.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 631. 7.

Crax fuscis Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 304. 15.

Hoatzin. *Raii Syn.* 163.—*Buff. Ois.* 2. 385.

Faisan huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 337.

Sasa de Guiane. *Sonnini. edit. Buff. v.* 5. *p.* 290 *and* 294.

Crested Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 720. 7. *pl.* 64.

This singular bird is in length one foot eleven inches: its beak is black: the head furnished with a crest, the feathers of which it is composed varying in length; in colour dirty brownish white; beneath black: space round the eyes naked and rufous: the upper parts of the body are brown;

the under, as far as the belly, reddish white: the belly and vent rufous: tips of the middle and larger wing-coverts white, forming two bars on the wings; the edge of which is white half way from the bend: quills rufous: from the occiput to the top of the back, each feather has a white streak down the middle, or rather the shaft is of that colour: the tail is cuneiform, and of the same colour with the back; the tip yellow: legs black, without spurs.

It inhabits Guiana, and is found on trees near rivers: its food consists of grains and seeds; it will also eat insects and serpents: it has a howling disagreeable note: its flesh has a very disagreeable smell (probably caused by the quality of its food,) and is consequently not eaten, but is used by the fishermen to catch certain fishes.

GALLUS. COCK.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassiusculum, basi glabrum, suprà convexum, subincurvum, ad apicem deflexum.	*Beak* thickened, its base smooth, above convex, slightly curved, and bent down at the tip.
Nares basales, laterales, squamâ fornicali semitectæ, patulæ.	*Nostrils* situated at the base, lateral, half covered with an arched scale, and open.
Aures nudæ.	*Ears* naked.
Cauda compressa, rectricibus quatuordecim.	*Tail* compressed, consisting of fourteen feathers.
Pedes tetradactyli, ambulatorii, digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi; *tarso* calcarato magno incurvato.	*Feet* four-toed, formed for walking, the anterior ones connected at the base by a membrane; the *tarsi* with a strong incurved spur.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.

GALLUS *Antiquorum. Ray, Brisson, Vieill., Temm., Leach.*
PHASIANUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

AGREEABLY to the excellent arrangement of the older ornithologists, I have adopted the present genus, the birds of which it is composed being considered by Linné and his followers as con-

stituting part of his artificial genus Phasianus. The earlier ornithologists, amongst whom were Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Ray, sufficiently discriminated between the Cocks and the Pheasants, and placed the former by themselves, calling them by the ancient name Gallus; in which they have been followed by Brisson, Vieillot, Temminck, and other modern systematists, who prefer following the plain system of nature to the shackled and artificial one of Linné.

As all the birds of the genus have the same manners of life as the Domestic Cock, and a full account of them being given in the description of that species, the reader is referred to that place, as our limits will not allow of the unnecessary repetition that must otherwise occur: suffice it to state that the native place of the whole of them appears to be within the Asiatic tropics, those found without being in a domestic state.

A. CAPUT (*in maris*) *carunculâ compressâ, sæpius dentatâ, armatum.*

A. *Head,* in the male, armed with a compressed, generally dentated comb.

a. MANDIBULA INFERIORE *rostri, ceromatis geminis compressis: cauda ascendens, aut subhorizontali, aut nullâ.*

a. *The under mandible* of the beak with compressed geminated wattles: tail ascending, or subhorizontal, or entirely wanting.

GIGANTIC COCK.

(Gallus giganteus.)

GA. *Gallo vulgari duplo major; carunculâ et palearibus rubris.*

Cock, twice as large as the common one, with a red caruncle and wattles.

Gallus giganteus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 633.

Coq Jago. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 84. *pl.* 2. *f.* 1. foot.

Var. β. *carunculâ denticulatâ, corpore pulchris coloribus variegato.*

The caruncle denticulated; the body variegated with beautiful colours.

Gallus giganteus, var. a. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 653.

Gallus Patavinus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 170.—*Will.* 110.

Phasianus Gallus. λ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 1.

Le Coq de Caux, ou de Padoue et les Poules de Sauserarre. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 125.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 86.

Paduan Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 707. 1.

THIS species occurs in a wild state in the forests of Sumatra, and the western parts of Java; but as yet specimens have not made their way to Europe; the only account of them resting upon the autho-

rities of Dampier and Marsden: all that is known of the species in a wild state is, that it is twice the size of the Domestic, and greatly resembles the Bankiva, cock. In a domestic state it is frequent in many parts, particularly in Padua, where it grows to an immense size, often exceeding ten pounds in weight: it is distinguished by having a very large denticulated comb, which is frequently double, and the body is variegated with brilliant colours, as in the common species: its voice is remarkably rough and hoarse: it does not attain its brilliancy of plumage till a later period than poultry in general, at least not till above half grown: when tired it rests on the first joint of the leg, and is then much taller than the common fowls.

BANKIVA COCK.

(Gallus Bankiva.)

GA. *caruncula denticulatâ, ore subtus barbato, caudâ subfastigiatâ subhorizontali pennis, colli elongatis; apicibus rotundatis, capite dorsoque fulvis, tectricibus alarum fuscis nigrisque, abdomine caudâque nigris.* (Femina, *fusco-cinerea et flavicans, cristâ et barbâ minores quam maris.*)

Cock with a denticulated comb; the throat wattled; the tail somewhat pointed and horizontal; the feathers on the neck elongated, and rounded at the tip; the head and back fulvous; the wing-coverts brown and black; the abdomen and tail

black. (*Female* grey-brown and yellowish, with the comb and wattles smaller than in the male.)

Gallus Bankiva. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 654.

Coq et Poule Bankiva. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 8. 87.

Temminck considers this species to be the origin of our domestic poultry; but I cannot assent to his arguments, as they do not appear to be sufficient to warrant his assertion, and it is much better (in all cases where proofs cannot be obtained) to consider differing individuals as distinct species, than run the hazard of connecting what nature has not joined together: however, this is thus described by that celebrated ornithologist. "In form and colour it greatly resembles that race of poultry called Bantams and Turkish Cocks; the only character that separates it from these is, that it carries its tail somewhat horizontal and arched, whereas in those it is considerably elevated, and forms two vertical planes: the feathers which adorn the neck are long, with their webs disunited, and towards their tips somewhat extended and rounded: the head, the neck, and the whole of the elongated feathers of the back, which reach to the rump, are of a bright orange, or fiery colour: the top of the back, the lesser and middle wing-coverts, are of a beautiful purple-chesnut; the greater coverts are black, with green reflections: the quills and secondary feathers are of a rusty red on their outer edges, and black on their inner: the breast, the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the tail are black, with green-gold reflections:

the comb, the cheeks, the throat, and the wattles, are of a red hue, varying in colour: the feet are grey, armed with strong spurs: the irides are yellow. The female is much smaller than the male; the comb and the wattles are much shorter; the space round the eyes and the throat are naked; the latter slightly covered with distant feathers: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen are of a yellowish colour, each feather varied with a clear ray down the shaft: the feathers of the lower part of the neck are elongated, and have disunited webs; they are black in the middle, and yellow-ochre on their edges: the shoulders, the wings, the feathers of the rump and tail are of an earthy grey, varied with zigzag black marks; the greater quills are grey."

Laischenan discovered this bird in the interior parts of Java, where the inhabitants call it Ayam Bankiva: it inhabits the great forests and borders of woods: it is very wild.

JUNGLE COCK.

(Gallus Sonneratii.)

GA. *carunculâ denticulatâ; ore subtus barbato; pennis colli linearibus, elongatis, albo atro fulvoque maculatis, apice membranaceis; gulâ, jugulo, pectore, abdomine, dorsoque griseis albo lineatis; tectricibus alarum rufo-castaneis, apicibus dila-*

JUNGLE COCK.

tatis, cartilagineis fulvis ; remigibus, rectricibusque atro-nigris. (Femina *minor, absque carunculâ et palearibus ; capite plumato ; corpore obscuriore, fusco rufoque vario.*)

Cock with a toothed comb ; the mouth wattled beneath ; the feathers of the neck elongated, spotted with white, black, and fulvous ; their tips membranaceous ; the throat, jugulum, breast, abdomen, and back, grey striped with white ; the wing-coverts reddish chesnut, the tips of the feathers dilated, cartilaginous, and fulvous ; the quills and tail-feathers deep black. *Female* less, without the comb or wattles ; the head feathered ; the body more obscure, varied with brown and red.

Gallus Sonneratii. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 659.

Gallus Indicus. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* ii. 6.

Phasianus Gallus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 737.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615.

Le Coq sauvage. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 153. *pl.* 94. male ; *p.* 160. *pl.* 95. female.

Coq et Poule Sonnerat. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 246. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1. 2.

Wild Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 698. 1.

Indian Pheasant. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* 2. 6. *pl.* 61.

This magnificent bird is a native of India, and has been thought to be the origin of our domestic poultry ; but as there are no facts that support the conjecture, it must be considered a distinct species, differing materially from the cultivated one. It was first described as distinct by Temminck in his valuable work on the Gallinacea, and since by Dr. Leach in the second volume of the Zoological Miscellany.

It has a dentated comb on the head, and the sides of the lower mandible of the beak are adorned with wattles resembling those of G. domesticus : the naked space round the eyes and on the throat

is larger than in that bird: the feathers on the top of the head and those of the neck are elongated, and are very remarkable, differing from those of any other of the genus: the quill is thick and flattened, forming a white ray the whole length of the feather, and ending in a dilated cartilaginous substance, similar to that on the wings of the Columba Franciæ or the Bombycilla Garrulæ and Carolinensis, which is rounded in shape, and thin and highly polished: the feathers of the back and those of the tail-coverts are long and narrow; they are of a dusky brown, varied with brighter spots; the whole of them have a white stripe down their shafts: the breast, the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen are dusky, tinged with green: the greater quills are dull black; the middle and secondaries are black, varied with green reflections: the lesser and middle wing-coverts have the shafts of their feathers flattened, and their tips ornamented with a thick cartilaginous lamen, possessing the same appearance as that on the feathers of the neck, but are of a deep red colour: the tail-coverts are of a deep violet; they are elongated and arched over the two vertical planes of the tail, which is composed of fourteen feathers, of a black hue, with green reflections: the feet are grey: the irides yellow: the beak horn-coloured: the fleshy appendices of the head are of a red colour, more or less deep. The female is less than the male, and has scarcely any comb or wattles: the throat is covered with feathers, which is not the case with the common hen,

which has that part nearly naked: the whole of the plumage of the under parts of the body resembles that of the male, except that the colours are less brilliant: the feathers of the neck are but slightly elongated, and do not possess the singular cartilaginous substance with which those of the male are ornamented, neither have the wing-coverts that appendage: the whole of the upper part of the body is grey, more or less dusky, with the shaft of each feather white: the space round the eyes is naked and reddish.

Inhabits large forests in India, where it occurs in great profusion.

DOMESTIC COCK.

(Gallus domesticus.)

GA. *carunculâ denticulatâ; ore subtus barbato; pennis colli linearibus elongatis; corpore pulchris coloribus variegato; caudâ compressâ adscendente.* (Femina, *cristâ barbâque minores quam maris.*)

Cock with a toothed comb; the throat wattled; the feathers on the neck linear and elongated; the body variegated with beautiful colours; the tail compressed and ascending. (*Female* with the comb and wattle less than in the male.)

Gallus domesticus et Gallina. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 166.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 51. A.

Gallus Bankiva domesticus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 654.

Phasianus Gallus domesticus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626. 1. β.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 737. 1. β.

Phasianus Gallus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270. 1.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 199.

Coq commun à crête, ou Coq villageois. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 116. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 1.—*Temm. Gall. et Pig.* 2. 92. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2, 3, 4, 5. *pl.* 3. *f.* 3, 4.

Domestic Cock. *Albin. Birds,* 3. 32.—*Phil. Trans.* 12. 923.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 700.—*Bew. Brit. Birds,* 1. 276.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 240.

Var. β. *Cristatâ in vertice plumosâ densissimâ.*

With a strong crest on the crown.

Gallus cristatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 169.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. A. 1.

Gallus Bankiva cristatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 656.

Phasianus Gallus cristatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Faun. Suec.* 199. β.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626.

Le Coq huppé et de Nambourg. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 116.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 49.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 239.

Crested Cock. *Will. Orn. p.* 158.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 703.

Var. γ. *pulchris coloribus variegatis; tibiis pennatis aut ad digitos plumosis, aut digitis plumosis, aut pennis posticis valdè elongatis.*

Variegated with beautiful colours; the tibiæ feathered to the toes; the toes feathered, or the feathers on the legs greatly elongated behind.

Gallus plumipes. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 172. A.—*Will. Orn. p.* 110.

Gallus Banticus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 172. *b.*

Gallus Turcicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 170. *d.*

Gallus Bankiva pusillus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 657.

Phasianus Gallus pusillus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. θ.

Phasianus Gallus plumipes. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. ι.

Phasianus Gallus turcicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. κ.

Le Coq de Bantam. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 119.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 242.

Rough-footed Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 706.

Turkish Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 707.

Bantam Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 706.—*Albin.* 3. *pl.* 33, 34.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds, pl.* 23.

Var. δ. *Pedibus brevissimis, magnitudo columbæ.*
The feet very short, the size of a pigeon.
Gallus Pumilio. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 171. 2.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. *a.* 2.
Gallus Bankiva pumilio. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 638.
Phasianus Gallus pumilio. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. η.
Le Coq nain. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 118.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 244.
Dwarf Cock, or Creeper. *Will. Orn.* 110. *pl.* 26.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 705.

Var. ε. *quinque digitis in utroque pede; tres antici, postici bini.*
With five toes on each foot, three anterior, and two behind.
Gallus pentadactylus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 169.
Gallus Bankiva pentadactylus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 658.
Phasianus Gallus pentadactylus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626.
Le Coq à cinq doigts. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 124.
Dorking Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 703.

This well known and useful bird, like all other domestic animals, is subject to innumerable varieties, scarcely any two individuals being found exactly similar; however several distinct races are easily discriminated, and shall be described below. The one first in order is the common or dunghill cock, which being the most abundant, may be considered the nearest approach to the original stock, which appears to be unknown: of the common cock so many changes of plumage occur, that a description of that part would be endless, some being found pure white, others black, with green reflections, others again varied with the most beautiful colours; in fact, with the exception of the pure white ones, scarcely any two are found alike: the principal difference of this variety from the rest seems to be, that the comb

is very large, with eight or nine serratures; the naked space round the eyes larger than in the other varieties, and the wattles hang much lower; the head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, mostly orange; the greater wing-coverts, quills, and under parts, white; the long falcated tail-feathers blue-black.

The next variety, or the Crested Cock of authors, has the head ornamented with a crest, in addition to the comb; although some few individuals are found with the latter appendage nearly obliterated, and have in lieu thereof a very large crest, that nearly hinders them from seeing, as it falls down over the eyes; it also covers the ears and the hind head, and frequently the throat has feathers of a similar kind: in plumage this differs as greatly as the first described, and the crest often forms a perfect contrast to the remainder of the plumage; some birds being white, with a black crest, others black, with a white crest; again, the crest is black and orange, and the body white, or varied with several colours: this variety is sufficiently common in England, and in Egypt it is greatly prized on account of its flesh, which is said to be remarkably fine.

The Bantam and Turkish Cocks appear to belong to the same race of varieties; they are very small, and have a much more showy plumage than the other varieties of this species, and appear to differ from each other but in very few particulars, the principal one consisting in the legs of the Bantam being greatly feathered; so much so in some individuals, as to hinder them greatly in walking.

This variety is much valued by some on account of the great number of eggs the female lays without sitting: the male is very bold and pugnacious.

The Dwarf Cock, which is the next, greatly resembles the last described, but is much smaller in size, and the legs are very short; so much so, that the wings drag on the ground: in plumage it differs exceedingly, as in the rest: its body is scarcely larger than that of a Pigeon.

The last variety, or more properly a kind of monstrosity, is the Darking Cock of Latham, which has two toes behind, and is of a larger size than usual, with nearly the same plumage as the rest: it is very common in England, particularly about Dorking in Surrey.

Another slight variety may be enumerated, and that is the Game Cock, which is more distinguished for its courage than for any great peculiarity in its plumage: this is still extensively used in this country for the barbarous and disgraceful pastime of cock-fighting, which has even received royal sanction, as Henry VIII. actually caused a theatre to be built for the express purpose, he being so passionately fond of the sport, as was also James I. —Edward III. and Oliver Cromwell, however, were not such advocates for it, for they absolutely prohibited it. Great pains are taken by many in rearing the animals of this breed, as frequently considerable sums are betted on favourite birds. From the time of the Grecians this diversion appears to have been practised, but nowhere

with such vigour as in some parts of the East Indies, especially in Sumatra, where a man will not only stake his entire property on the issue of a battle, but likewise his wife and children, or a son his mother and sisters! In this latter place they arm the leg of the bird with a sharp-edged weapon resembling in form a scimitar. In this country they are generally armed with an artificial spur called a gaffle. Another inhuman practice was long followed in England, that of throwing stones at these poor unfortunate birds on Shrove-Tuesday; a custom that took its rise from an intention of the Britons to massacre the Danes, which was frustrated by the crowing of the cocks; and as the event took place early in the morning of the above day, it was annually celebrated by the idle and dissolute in after times: it is scarcely abolished in some towns at this moment: but enough of this inhuman barbarity.

It is needless to state much respecting the care and management of the young chicks, as it is a thing so well known; but if any one should wish to inform himself fully of all circumstances necessary to be attended to in order to attain a perfect knowledge of their nurture, he may consult Temminck's Histoire Naturelle générale des Pigeons et des Gallinacés, tome ii. where he will find an ample notice of all particulars connected therewith. One thing, however, may be here stated; that is, the artificial means used in Egypt, and introduced by the celebrated M. de Reaumur into France, of hatching chickens by thousands:

this is accomplished by means of ovens purposely constructed, consisting of a low arched apartment of clay: two rows of shelves are formed, and the eggs are placed on these in such a manner as not to touch each other: they are slightly moved five or six times every twenty-four hours. All possible care is taken to diffuse the heat equally throughout; and there is but one aperture, just large enough to admit a man stooping. During the first eight days the heat is rendered great; but during the last eight it is gradually diminished, till at length, when the young brood are ready to come forth, it is reduced almost to the state of the natural atmosphere. It is supposed that nearly one hundred millions of these animals are annually reared by this process, the heat of which is generated by layers of dung.

In a domestic state the fecundity of the female is very great; she generally lays two eggs in three days, and continues to do so upwards of ten months: after having laid from twenty-five to thirty eggs, she prepares for the tedious process of incubation; during which time she is so assiduous in her employment, that she appears to forget the necessary supplies of food and drink. In about three weeks the young brood burst from their confinement, and the mother attends them with the greatest assiduity, and becomes very bold, and will attack any animal that attempts to annoy her young.

The Cock is very attentive to his females, hardly ever losing sight of them: he leads, defends, and

cherishes them; collects them together when they straggle, and seems to eat unwillingly till he sees them feeding around him: he allows of no competitor, but on the approach of a rival he immediately attacks the intruder, and if possible drives him from the field, or perishes in the attempt.

At present this bird is found in nearly all parts of the world, but in the more northern climates, as Siberia and Greenland, it is kept more as a curiosity than on account of its use, as they will not breed there. Asia is undoubtedly the place from whence it originally sprang.

CRISPED COCK.

(Gallus crispus.)

Ga. *pennis sursum reflexis, aut revolutis; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*

Cock with the feathers reflected upwards, or turned over; variegated with beautiful colours.

Gallus crispus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 661.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 173. *pl.* 17. *f.* 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. *a.* 1.

Phasianus Gallus crispus.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271. η.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626. 1.

Gallina Frieslandica. *Will. Orn.* 110.

Le Coq à plumes frisées. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 121. *pl.* 13.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 259.

Crisped or Frizzled Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 704.—*Will. (Ang.)* 156.

THIS strange species has the whole of the feathers curled up, appearing at a distance like wool: it is rather smaller than the common poultry, and is much more difficult to rear than them, as the chickens are very tenacious of cold and moisture. In a domestic state it is frequently kept out of curiosity. The usual plumage of this bird is white, and its legs are smooth; but it varies in having the legs covered with feathers, and very greatly in the colours of its plumage and in size, some being considerably smaller, and others larger than the ordinary poultry.

Asia appears to be the native place of this species, which is domesticated in Java, Japan, Sumatra, and the whole of the Philippine islands.

NEGRO COCK.

(Gallus Morio.)

GA. *carunculâ et palearibus nigris; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*
Cock with the caruncle and wattles black; the feathers variegated with beautiful colours.

Gallus Morio. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 660.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 174.

Phasianus Gallus Morio. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 1.

Le Coq nègre, ou de Mosambique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 122.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 253.

Negro Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 708.

This bird is remarkable for having the comb and wattles of a violet-black: the skin and periosteum are also of that colour: its flesh is white, and is most excellent food: the comb on the male is dentated, and, with the wattles, resembles that part in the domestic species: the plumage in a wild state is black, with bronzed reflections; when domesticated it varies considerably in colour, as in other poultry: the beak is deep blue, and the feet are dusky blue.

Domesticated in various parts of India in great abundance: it is of a restless disposition.

SILK COCK.

(Gallus lanatus.)

Ga. *cristâ et palearibus rubro-cæruleis, corpore albo, pennis sericeis.*

Cock with the crest and wattles of a red-blue; the body white; the feathers like hair.

Gallus lanatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 660.

Gallus Japonicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 175. 6. *pl.* 17. *f.* 2. female.

Phasianus Gallus Lanatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 1.

Le Coq et la Poule à duvet. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 121.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 256.

Silk Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 708. 1.

Another singular species of this genus comes next: this is distinguished from all others in having

the body covered with feathers, with their webs entirely disunited, and resembling hair or silk: it is entirely white, with the exception of the comb and wattles, which are of a red-blue: the legs are reddish violet, and very strong: the beak is of a clear blue: the irides are red, surrounded by a slight circle of black: as in the last species, this has the whole of the skin and periosteum black, but its flesh is remarkably white, and most exquisite in flavour, exceeding the common poultry in both respects. These birds inhabit different parts of Asia, particularly Japan and China; the inhabitants of which latter place carry about cages full of them, and sell them to the Europeans.

RUMPLESS COCK.

(Gallus ecaudatus.)

GA. *carunculâ integrâ, mandibulâ inferiore barbis duobus, caudâ nullâ, uropygio tectricibus majoribus tecto; corpore utrinque fusco-aurantio.*

Cock with an entire comb; the lower mandible with two wattles; no tail; the rump clothed by the greater coverts; the body fuscous-orange.

Gallus ecaudatus, *primus. Temm. Gall. Ind.* 662.

Coq Wallikikili. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. *p.* 267.

Var. β. *caudâ seu uropygio carens; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*

With the rump or tail wanting; the colours greatly varying, and beautiful.

Gallus ecaudatus, var. a. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 663.
Gallus Persicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 174, 5.
Phasianus Gallus ecaudatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271. γ.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. *a*, 1. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. 1.
Le Coq sans croupion. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 122.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 171.
Persian Fowl, or Rumpkin. *Will. Orn.* 156. 6. *pl.* 26.
Rumpless, or Persian Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 705. 1.

This most singular species is distinguished by not having even the rudiments of a tail or rump; its head is adorned with an entire comb: the cheeks, from behind the ears to the throat, are naked: from the base of the lower mandible depend two red fleshy wattles, as in the common Cock: the feathers on the nape are long and narrow; their webs are disunited and silky; they are marked with a longitudinal black spot, and are bordered with yellow orange: immediately below the naked part of the neck the feathers are violet, with purple reflections: the rest of the under part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a fine orange, the centre of each feather having a deep brown longitudinal spot: the back, the middle and lesser wing-coverts are reddish orange: the great feathers placed above the rump are curved, and serve as a covering to that part; they are of a fine violet, with bronzed reflections, as are also the secondary quills: the primaries are dull brown: the tarsi are armed with strong and acute spurs, which, as well as the feet and the beak, are grey-brown: the female is unknown in a wild state.

Inhabits the island of Ceylon, among the immense forests of that country: its nest is placed upon the ground, and is coarsely made of slender plants, and similar to that of the Partridge: the bird is very wild: the cry of the cock is less sonorous than in the domestic species.

The domesticated kind of this is very common in some parts, and varies exceedingly in its plumage, but all are destitute of the tail and rump: in some the comb is dentated, and in a few double, but it does not appear that any have that part smooth.

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b. GULA *paleâ longitudinali plicatâ;* CAUDA *furcatâ, planâ.*
b. *Throat* with a longitudinal folded wattle; the *tail* forked and horizontal.

FORK-TAILED COCK.

(Gallus furcatus.)

GA. *carunculâ integrâ, gulâ medio barbatâ, pennis colli brevibus rotundatis, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus nigro, tectricibus alarum aurantiis fuscisque.* (Femina *cristâ barbâque nullis; oculi ambitu nudi.*)

Cock with an entire comb; the throat with a wattle in the middle; the feathers on the neck short and rounded; the body above green-gold, beneath black; the wing-coverts orange

and brown. (*Female* without comb or wattle; the region of the eyes naked.)

Gallus furcatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 662.

Coq et Poule ayamalas. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 261.

This is distinguished from the rest of the Cocks by several peculiarities: its tail is horizontal and forked: its crest is entire: it does not possess the wattles on each side of the base of the under mandible, but instead, it has arising from that part and descending to the lower part of the neck a single membranaceous appendage, which is folded, and somewhat similar to that of the Turkey: neither are the feathers of the neck and top of the back elongated, but rounded, and have the appearance of velvety scales: the total length of the male is about two feet: the sides of the head, the throat, the lower part of the neck, the loose membrane of that part, and the comb, are of a fine red-violet: the occiput, the sides and hinder part of the neck, and top of the back, have the feathers of an oval form; they are bright brown at their base, at their centre blue, with violet reflections; between that and their tips green, with golden hues, and the very extremities are tipped with a velvety black crescent: the feathers on the lower part of the back and the rump are long and narrow, with their middle portions black, glossed with gold; and their edges, which are disunited, are of a yellow-ochre tinge: the feathers of the lesser and middle wing-coverts are similar in shape to those on the top of the back; they are black with red margins: the quills are dusky brown, and the

secondaries are black, glossed with gold: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen, are black: the tail, which is composed of twelve feathers, is slightly forked and horizontal: the long feathers on the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, rest upon the tail, and form a series of parabolas, more or less curved; they, as well as the tail-feathers, are green, glossed with gold: the tarsi are armed with very short spurs, and with the beak are yellow: the irides are bright yellow. The female has the space round the eyes and a spot beneath the ears naked, and of a livid colour: the feathers on the top of the head and hinder part of the neck are grey-brown: above the eyes is a kind of reddish yellow eyebrow: the throat is white: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen, are of a greyish yellow, without spots; the feathers of the former edged with dusky: the back and lesser wing-coverts are deep green, with golden hues, and yellowish in their centres: the greater coverts and the secondary quills are black, glossed with green-gold; the whole of them undulated with yellowish, and their extremities entirely of that colour: the tail-feathers are brown, slightly tinged with green, and edged with reddish: the feet and beak are brown.

This beautiful species is very abundant in the great forests in the interior of Java, frequenting the borders of the woods during the day: it is very wild, and is rendered difficult to kill, as it is always on the look-out for danger: it will not bear confinement.

B. Capite *cristato, genæ nudæ, tarsi longiores.*
B. With the *head* crested; the cheeks naked; tarsi lengthened.

MACARTNIAN COCK.

(Gallus Macartnyi.)

Ga. *niger, chalybeo-nitens, dorso igneo-ferrugineo; plumis lateribus corporis rufis cum ignito reflexu; rectricibus intermediis subfulvis.* (Femina *saturate rufa, supra lineis transversis atris, plumis albo-marginatis; gulâ albâ.*)

Black Cock, glossed with steel-colour; the upper part of the back of a fiery rust-colour; the feathers on the sides of the body rufous, with igneous reflections; the middle tail-feathers slightly fulvous. (*Female* deep rufous, with transverse dark-coloured lines; the feathers margined with white; throat white.)

Gallus Macartnyi. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 663.
Phasianus ignitus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxi.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 9.
Houppifère Macartney. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 273. *pl.* 3. *f.* 10.
Fire-backed Pheasant. *Staunt. Emb. Chin.* 1. 246. *pl.* 13.—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* II. 274.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 9. *pl.* 321.
Var. β. *caudâ pennis albis.*
The tail with white feathers.
Gallus Macartnyi β. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 664.

This highly splendid and magnificent bird is distinguished from the other Cocks by not possessing the comb, but having a delicate plume of feathers on the crown of the head, somewhat similar to that of the Peacock: the cheeks are naked, and the fleshy wattles are of a different construction to those of the Cock. The male is about two feet in length: his head is adorned

with an elegant crest, composed of singularly constructed feathers, which at their bases are destitute of webs, and towards their extremities clothed with a number of disunited barbs; the whole feather is similar to a fan with a long handle: the face and sides of the head, much beyond the eyes, covered with a rufous-violet skin, hanging down beneath the sides of the head and the throat, like a small wattle: the crest and top of the head, the neck, the top of the back, the breast, and the belly, are black, with green reflections: the feathers on the sides of the body are of a brilliant red towards their tips: the wing-coverts are black, tipped with a band of green-gold: the long feathers of the rump are of a fiery golden hue, reflecting rich tints of molten copper, purple and violet; the upper tail-coverts are similar: the four middle tail-feathers are red, the rest black: the beak yellow-ochre: the feet grey: the claws and spurs brown: it sometimes varies in having the whole of the plumage more violet, the feathers on the sides of the body tipped with white, and the four middle tail-feathers of the latter colour.

The female is less than the male: the naked skin round the eyes is not so much wrinkled as in him: the crest is also different, the feathers being webbed their whole length, but larger at their tips than at the base; this, and also the upper part of the head, the hinder part of the neck, and the top of the back, are of a chesnut-brown; the rest of the back, the wings, the rump, and the tail, are of a deeper colour, varied with delicate black

hues: the throat is white: the feathers of the whole of the under parts are chesnut-brown in the centre, and edged with pure white.

The head, the neck, the breast, and the belly of the young males are dull black, without any violaceous hue: the back, the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, are violet-black, varied with fine zigzag white rays: the feathers on the rump and those of the tail are red: the sides of the body are not tipped with red-gold as in the adult.

Inhabits Sumatra: it is extremely wild, and will not submit to a state of domestication.

PHASIANUS. PHEASANT.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, crassiusculum, basi nudum, versus apicem deflexum.	*Beak* short, thickened, its base naked, towards the tip bent down.
Nares basales, laterales.	*Nostrils* basal and lateral.
Aures tectæ.	*Ears* covered.
Pedes tetradactyli, ambulatorii, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: *tarsi* calcarati.	*Feet* four-toed, formed for walking, three toes before, and one behind: *tarsi* with spurs.
Cauda elongata, cuneata; rectricibus octodecim.	*Tail* elongated, wedge-shaped, consisting of eighteen feathers.
Alæ breves.	*Wings* short.

PHASIANUS, *auctorum.*—This genus embraces some of the most beautiful birds in existence, which, as far as known, possess the same manners of life: they are all natives of Asia, frequenting woody places: the females produce many young ones at a brood, which they foster for some time like the domestic hen: their nests, which are rude, are formed on the ground: their food consists of seeds and insects: the young when first hatched are clothed with a soft down.

A. GULA *plumis tectâ; genæ orbitæque in masculis nudæ et verrucosæ.*

A. *Throat* clothed with feathers; the cheeks and orbits in the males naked and crested.

a. Caput *non cristatum.*

a. Head not crested.

COMMON PHEASANT.

(Phasianus Colchicus.)

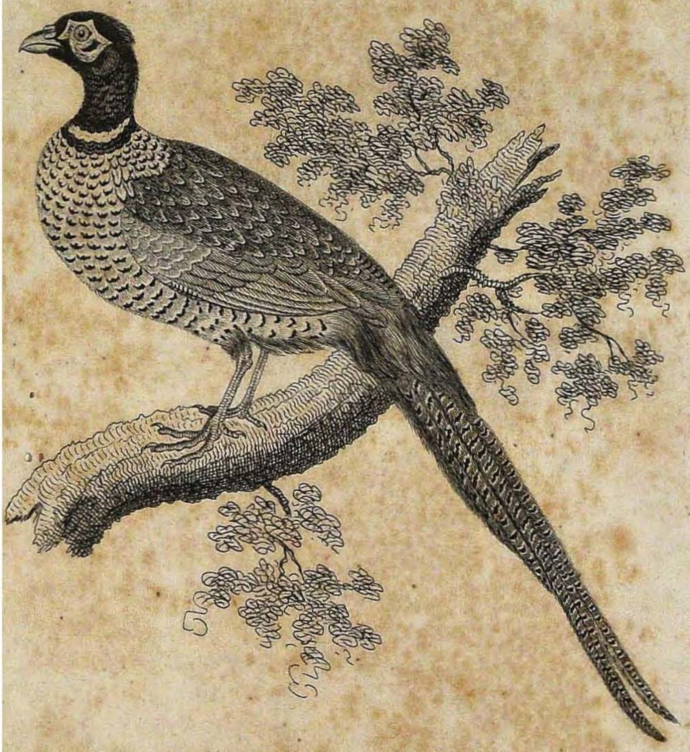
PH. *rufus, capite colloque cæruleis cum viridi et aureo-nitentibus, corpore supra rufo-splendidis, nigro alboque variegato, caudâ planâ, cuneatâ.* (Femina *fusco-grisea, rufescente et nigricante variegata.*)

Red Pheasant, with the head and neck blue, shining with green and gold; the body above splendid rufous, variegated with black and white; the tail plain and wedge-shaped. (*Female* brown-grey, varied with reddish and dusky.)

Phasianus Colchicus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 741. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 262.—*Raii. Syn.* 56. *a.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 666.

Le Faisan. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 328. *pl.* 11.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 121. male. 122. female.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 289.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 282.

Common Pheasant. *Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 25.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds, pl.* 20.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 712.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 207. 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds,* 1. 282.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 237.—*Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. *p.* 101.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 3. *pl.* 31.—*Wall. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 178.—*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. *p.* 280.



Griffith

COMMON PHEASANT.

Var. β. *A priore differt colore albo, maculis, phasianis vulgarim coloribus imbutis, vario.*

This differs in being white, variegated with the colours of the common sort.

Phasianus Colchicus, var. A. *varius.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 667.

Phasianus varius. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630. *γ.—Briss. Orn.* 1. 267. *a. pl.* 25. *f.* 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.

Le Faisan pannaché. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 252.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 309.

Variegated Pheasant. *Hayes. Brit. Birds, pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 267.

Var. γ. *corpus totum album immaculatum.*

With the whole body of an immaculate white.

Phasianus Colchicus, var. B. *albus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 667.

Phasianus albus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 268.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742. 3. *d.—Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630. *var.*

Le Faisan blanc. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 312.

White Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 716.

It is almost needless to descant upon the plumage of this elegant and well known bird: but it is necessary that it should be described, as it serves to exemplify the species: its usual length, including its tail, is about three feet: its weight nearly three pounds: its beak is pale yellowish horn-colour: irides yellow: the cheeks are covered with a scarlet velvety down, minutely spotted with black: the head and neck are of a changeable golden hue, with blue and violet reflections: the sides of the head near the occiput are adorned (at least in the courting season) with a tuft of ear-like golden-green feathers: the lower part of the neck, the breast, the belly, and the sides, are of a most brilliant chesnut-purple, the whole of the feathers being bordered with black, with violet

hues: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a reddish brown colour: the wings are brown-purple, spotted with yellowish white: the quills are brown, with transverse stripes of reddish white: the two middle tail-feathers are very long and arched; their centre is olive-grey, varied with transverse black bands, and their margins are of a chesnut-purple: the rest of the tail-feathers are similar in colour, but much shorter: the legs are dusky, furnished with a strong membrane between the toes, and a blunt spur on the tarsi.

The female is less in size: the general colour brown, variegated with grey, rufous, and dusky: the region of the eyes is covered with feathers: tail much shorter than in the male, but barred as in him: old females often attain the plumage of the male, and possess a hard tubercle on the tarsi in the place of the spur of the male. Young birds have the plumage of an uniform grey, approaching greatly to that of the female.

This bird is another instance of the changes animals undergo when they lose their native freedom, and are under the dominion of mankind. It is greatly subject to variation, and in addition to that, it will propagate with other species, and produce hybrids: the first variety worth noticing is the Variegated Pheasant, which has its plumage white, varied in an infinity of ways with that of the first described; in other respects similar to that bird. The next is entirely white, with a slight tracing of the characters proper to the species. A hybrid is described by Dr. Latham

from Brisson, by the following terms: "This is a mixed breed between the Pheasant and Cock; a circumstance which frequently happens where farm-yards are adjoining to woods where Pheasants abound: the eyes are surrounded with a red skin, and a few spots of white on the crown of the head: upper part of the back rufous, varied with brown and white; from thence to the tail ash-colour, crossed with black: belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, pale brown, ash-colour, and dusky, mixed: wing-coverts much like the back: greater quills pale brown; the lesser white, varied without with black, and within black edged with rufous: tail black in the middle: bill and legs grey." Another hybrid is described by Temminck, between the male Painted Pheasant and the female of the common one: this possesses the brilliant plumage of the former bird, and is thus noticed: its length is about three feet: its head is crested, and this part is composed of feathers with disunited webs, of a rufous-red colour, slightly tipped with violet: the feathers which rise beneath the occiput, and those that reach in a fascia from that to the neck, are of a reddish yellow at their base, and purple-violet towards their tips: the whole of the feathers of the neck are purple-violet, with fine green-gold reflections: those of the top of the back are deep green at their origin, then of a fiery red, and tipped with a circle of beautiful purple-violet: the whole of the under parts are of a bright fiery red; the back and the scapulars are the same, with the bases of all the feathers black,

with transverse ochraceous yellow stripes: the rump and the upper tail-coverts are of a red-purple: the quills are grey, spotted on their outer webs with whitish yellow: the secondary quills and the coverts of the wings are of a chesnut-red on their outer webs, and black with brownish yellow spots on their inner: the middle tail-feathers are clear spotless red; the lateral ones are more deep in colour, spotted irregularly with black and brown. The Rev. Gilbert White also mentions a hybrid which was killed in Hampshire: this had the head, neck, breast and belly, glossy black: the back, wing-feathers, and tail, pale russet, streaked somewhat like the upper parts of a Partridge: the tail even at the end, and short: legs destitute of a spur: space round the eye naked and scarlet.

Pheasants breed on the ground like Partridges, the female laying from eight to a dozen eggs, in a sort of rough hole formed by scratching a few dried vegetables together: the young follow the mother like chickens, as soon as hatched: wood and corn lands seem necessary to their existence. They bear confinement very well, and the female produces a great many eggs in that state, and will sometimes sit upon them if not disturbed by the male, which is often the case; on which account the eggs are generally put under a common hen to be hatched, and by this means a supply is kept up. If it were not for this and the exertions of gentlemen of property, it is probable the breed would become extinct in a few years: the demand for them at the tables of the luxurious, and the

easy mark they offer to the sportsman, would soon complete their destruction.

The Pheasant is in many respects a foolish bird. On being roused, it will often perch on a neighbouring tree, where its attention will be so fixed on the dogs as to suffer the sportsman to approach very near. At the time they perch they most frequently crow, or make a chuckling noise called cocketing. The hens on flying up utter one shrill whistle, and then are silent. Poachers avail themselves of these notes to discover the roosting places, where they shoot them with the greatest certainty; or, where the woods are well watched, they light a number of brimstone matches at the end of a pole, and the moment the sulphurous fumes reach the birds, they drop off the perch. Other means are also adopted for catching them with nooses made of wire, horse-hair twisted, or even with briars set in the form of a noose, at the verge of a wood. The birds entangle themselves in these as they run, morning and evening, into the adjacent fields to feed. Foxes also destroy great numbers, particularly females when sitting on their nest.

It has been asserted that Pheasants are so shy as not to be tamed without great difficulty; but where they are in the constant habit of being attended in their coverts by a keeper, they will come to feed the instant they hear his whistle; and will follow him in flocks, and scarcely allow the peas to run from his bag into the troughs placed for the purpose, before they begin to eat: those

that cannot find sufficient room at one trough follow him with the same familiarity to others. They are fond of corn, but will often feed on the wild berries of the woods, and on acorns: the young are fed with the pupæ of ants; they are also fond of other insects and worms.

It is generally supposed that Pheasants had their origin in Asia, having been introduced into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, a river of Colchis, about the time of the Argonauts: however, they are now found in all the southern parts of that continent, and over the greatest part of Asia, but not in Africa or the New World. They are abundant in the southern parts of England, but rare in the north and in Scotland.

RING PHEASANT.

(Phasianus torquatus.)

PH. *capite, gulâ, abdomine colloque atro-purpureis: hôc torque albo, vertice lineâ utrinque albâ, jugulo pectore antice plurisque rubro-cupreis; pennis atro terminatis, tectricibus plumbeis, dorso atro antice luteo maculato, postice albo rubroque vario.*

Pheasant with the head, throat, belly, and neck black, the latter with a white ring; crown of the head with a white line on each side; collar, anterior part of the breast and sides, copper red, the feathers tipped with deep black; wing and

tail-coverts lead-coloured; back deep black, spotted anteriorly with yellowish, variegated posteriorly with white and red.

Phasianus torquatus. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 2. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.

Phasianus torquatus, *primus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 670.

Phasianus colchicus β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 4.

Le Faisan à collier blanc de la Chine. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 326.

Ring Pheasant. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 2. 14. *pl.* 66.—*Lath. Syn.* 4. 715.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 208.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THE Ring Pheasant occurs in great abundance in the northern forests of the vast empire of China: it is much less than the common Pheasant, rarely exceeding two feet six inches in length: the male has the upper part of the head fawn-coloured, shaded with bright green: over each eye is a white dash: the upper part of the neck, the throat, and the feathers, which form a ruff on each side of the occiput, are of a fine deep green, with violet reflections: a collar of a pure white encircles about one third of the length of the neck; this is broadest on the sides: the feathers of the top of the back are black in the middle, and varied with a zigzag whitish band; they are edged with a deep border of ochrey yellow, and are marked with a sagittal black line at their tip: the scapulars are black at their base, with a whitish yellow spot in their centres, encircled with a ring of black; the rest chesnut glossed with purple: the lower part of the back and the rump are varied with different hues of green, shaded towards their sides with greyish: the upper tail-coverts are clear

green, with disunited silky webs: the breast is of a red-purple, the whole of the feathers being edged with a slight band of brilliant violet: the feathers on the sides of the body are yellowish white, with a triangular violaceous spot at their tips: the belly, thighs, and abdomen, are black, with violet reflections: the lesser wing-coverts, and the tips of the greater ones, are grey, shaded with green: the tail-feathers are olive in their centres, with the edges shaded with red-violet: they are transversely barred with black, and their webs are disunited: the feet are grey: the tarsi are armed with a spur also grey: the beak is yellowish, and the irides are yellow. The female differs considerably from that of the preceding species, although at first sight there is a great resemblance: this has a stripe of very short dusky feathers beneath each eye: the plumage in general is more dull than in the common Pheasant, and the breast is distinguished by being considerably spotted: the tail-feathers are also distinctly barred with transverse black rays: in other respects similar to the preceding.

A variety, or rather mongrel, is common in many aviaries; this is the produce of the common Pheasant and the present species: it is distinguished by possessing the characters of each, combined in various manners; and the white ring on the neck is always narrower than in the original species.

The manners of these birds are somewhat different from those of the common Pheasant, and

the young are much more difficult to rear: there is also a great disparity in the eggs of the two species, those of the present one being blue or bluish green, marked with small spots of a deeper tint; whereas those of the common Pheasant are whitish olive, without spots. They are said to be common at St. Helena, having been introduced there by the governor, and a heavy penalty is attached to any person that shoots one.

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b. Caput *cristâ instructum.*

Head furnished with a crest.

PAINTED PHEASANT.

(Phasianus pictus.)

PH. *cristâ flavâ, occipitis pennis fuscis lineis nigris variis; corpore supra flavo-aureo, subtus coccineo; remigibus secundariis cæruleis, caudâ cuneatâ.*

Pheasant with a yellow crest; the feathers of the occiput brown, varied with black lines; the body above golden-yellow, beneath scarlet; the secondary quills blue; the tail wedged.

Phasianus pictus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 743.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630. 5.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 671.

Phasianus aureus Sinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 271. 4.

Faisan dorè, ou tricolor de la Chine. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 355.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 341.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 217.

Painted Pheasant. *Edw. Birds. pl.* 68. 69.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 36.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl.* 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 717. 5.

The Painted Pheasant is perhaps the most beautiful of the genus: its total length is about two feet nine inches: beak and irides yellow: the upper part of the head is adorned with a beautiful glossy yellow crest, composed of loose disunited feathers, resembling rich silk: cheeks nearly bare, and flesh-coloured: the sides of the head livid: the feathers of the occiput are bright orange-colour, square at the ends, and barred with black lines; they are long, and can be erected at pleasure, like those on the neck of a Cock: the feathers of the nape of the neck are of a beautiful golden green, with a black stripe at their tips: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are bright lively yellow, the latter tipped with crimson-red: the throat is reddish yellow: the under part of the neck, the breast, and the rest of the under parts of the body, are of a rich scarlet: the scapulars are deep blue, changing to brilliant violet: the secondary feathers and wing-coverts are varied with different tints of chesnut and brown: the quills are brown, marked with reddish; their outer edge is also of the latter colour: the tail is very long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers being nearly two feet in length, and the lateral ones very short; the former are varied and marbled with chesnut and black, and the latter are adorned with oblique stripes of those colours; the rest of the upper parts rich scarlet: the feet are bright yellow: the tarsi are armed with a spur.

The female is less than the male, and wants the

gay colours of that sex: the feathers on the head are elongated, and can be elevated at will: the upper parts of the head and the neck, the back, the rump, the wing-coverts, and the upper coverts of the tail, are brownish red: the throat is whitish: the rest of the under part is clear brown, or yellowish varied with brown spots: the feathers of the wings and tail are of the same colour as the back, varied with transverse black stripes: the tail is much shorter than in the male; its two middle feathers are barred with black, and the rest irregularly spotted with that colour: the beak and feet are yellow: the irides dusky yellow.

The native place of this species is China, where it is called *Kin-ki:* it has been common in Europe for a long time, and appears to be very hardy: it bears confinement well, and will breed readily in that state: its eggs resemble those of the Guinea Pintado; they are redder than those of the Pheasant. The food consists of rice, hemp, wheat, or barley; it will also eat red cabbages, herbs, leaves, fruits, especially plums, and insects; the latter form its favourite meal, and the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of these is one cause of the many diseases it is subject to. Its flesh is remarkably good, and is said to exceed that of any other Pheasant. The female deposits her eggs about March, and the young are hatched in twenty-three days: the young differ in their plumage from the old birds: during the first year they are of a yellowish grey, varied with transverse brown lines; the next year the sexes may be discriminated, the

males being more brilliant in colour; and in the third year the plumage attains its utmost brilliancy. Old females sometimes put on the plumage of the males, like many other gallinaceous birds, but this is rare: they will also breed with the common Pheasant, as has been already noticed in the account of that bird.

PENCILLED PHEASANT.

(Phasianus Nycthemerus.)

PH. *albus; cristâ, gulâ, pectore, abdomineque nigro-violaceo; caudâ cuneata, compressâ.* (Femina *fuscescens, fusco undulata, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigroque maculatis.*)

White Pheasant, with the crest, throat, breast, and abdomen, dark violet; the tail wedge-shaped and compressed. (Female brownish, waved with brown; the lateral tail-feathers spotted with black and white.)

Phasianus Nycthemerus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 743. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 631. 6.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 665.

Phasianus albus Sinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 276. 5.

Faisan noir et blanc, ou le bicolor. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 359.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 123. male, 124. female.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. *p.* 281. *pl.* 2. *f.* 6. 7.

Black and white Pheasant. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 37.—*Edw. Birds. pl.* 66.

Pencilled Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 719.

THE male of this species is nearly three feet in length: the beak and irides yellow: sides of the

head covered with a caruncuiated, crimson, bare skin, which is capable of distension ; it is prolonged above the eyes in form of a comb, and falls on each side the under mandible of the jaw, like two wattles : the head is ornamented with a long crest of loose webs ; it falls behind, and is of a deep purple : the upper parts of the body are white, each feather marked with black stripes parallel to the margin ; this forms an agreeable contrast to the plumage of the under parts of the neck and body, which is of a purple-black : the tail is wedge-shaped ; the feathers white, obliquely striated with black, except the two middle ones, which are plain white : the legs are red, furnished with a white spur. The female is smaller than the male : the beak and the irides are yellowish brown : the eyes surrounded by a red skin, which is narrower and less bright than in the male : the top of the head is somewhat crested and brown : the throat and cheeks are whitish : the neck, the breast, the back, the rump, the wing and upper tail-coverts, rufous brown : the lower part of the breast, the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are dull white, irregularly varied with brown, and crossed with transverse black bands : the quills are dusky ; the secondaries like the back ; those nearest the body dotted with white : the two middle tail-feathers, shorter than in the male, brown ; the others brown and white mixed, and striped obliquely with black : the feet are red.

The female deposits her eggs, which vary in number, from eight to fourteen, about the month

of April; they are reddish yellow, varied with white, and sprinkled with a few small brown spots, and are hatched in twenty-six days: the young are reared with less difficulty, and they are more easily tamed than the common Pheasant. During the courting season, and also when inflamed by rage, the naked skin on the head of the male is of a deep crimson.

The native place of these birds is the northern parts of China, from whence they have been introduced into all parts of Europe: they are common in aviaries in this country, and bear confinement well.

B. Gula *paleâ geminatâ subulatâ:* frons *carunculâ subrotundatâ.*
B. *Throat* with a double subulated wattle: forehead with a rounded caruncle.

SUPERB PHEASANT.

(Phasianus superbus.)

PH. *corpore rufo, viridi cæruleoque vario, cristâ plicatâ in vertice cæruleâ, collo superiore viridi pennis longis vestito, caudâ elongatâ, cuneatâ; rectricibus duabus intermediis albescentibus nigro-fasciatis.*

Pheasant with a rufous body, varied with green and blue; the crown with a plicated, blue crest; the upper part of the neck clothed with long green feathers; the tail elongated and

wedge-shaped, its two middle feathers whitish, barred with black.

Phasianus superbus. *Linn. Mant.* 1771. *p.* 526.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 744. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 2.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 671.

Phasianus varius. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. v.* 10.

Faisan superbe. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 336.

Superb Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 709. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 273. 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 10. *pl.* 353.

This splendidly magnificent bird, if the accounts that are given of its plumage be faithful, is confessedly the most remarkable of the genus. It is described by Linneus from the various representations of it painted on paper hangings and China ware, and confirmed by a figure and description in a Chinese book which came under his inspection. It is said to have a red beak: on the forehead is a red caruncle, somewhat rounded in shape, and two wattles of a blood-red colour under the chin, as in the Cock: the crown of the head is green; at the hind part a folded crest, of a blue colour: the hind part of the neck is green; on each side furnished with long variegated feathers, which stand out from the neck, and turn backwards: the shoulders are green, spotted with white: the wings red: primary quills blue: the body is red: the tail long, and wedge-shaped: the feathers are blue and red mixed; and the coverts are of several colours, and fall over the sides of it: the legs are yellow, and without spurs.

Temminck considers the long feathers that arrive from China as belonging to this species, and

thus describes them. "This Pheasant is one of the number that have a tail resembling a bundle, with the two middle feathers considerably widened, and hiding those beneath, as in the Painted Pheasant: the total length of the bird is about six feet, of which the two middle tail-feathers make upwards of four; they are about two inches wide, and terminate in a point; the shaft is deep cinnamon-colour below: the webs are of a grey white, shaded with different tints of red gold on the outer edge: there are about forty-seven bars or crescents on each web; these spots are parallel from the origin to the extremity of the feathers, except from about one-fourth to three-quarters of their length, where they are alternate: these are black from the base of the feathers, and shaded more or less with chesnut towards their tip, which is of this last colour."

C. Gula *membranâ pendulâ; genæ orbitæque pennis tectæ; caput maris cornibus geminis armatum.*

C. *Throat* with a pendulous membrane; the cheeks and orbits covered with feathers; the head of the male armed with a double horn.

HORNED PHEASANT.

(Phasianus cornutus.)

Ph. *fusco rufescens, ocellis albis nigro circumdatis, capite cornu gemino cæruleo, gutture membranâ pendulâ.*

Red-brown Pheasant, with white ocelli, ringed with black; the head with a double blue horn; the throat with a pendulous membrane.

Phasianus cornutus. *Briss. Orn. App.* 14.

Phasianus Satyrus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 672.

Meleagris Satyra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 269. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 619.

Penelope Satyra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 733. 1.

Le Faisan cornu, ou Napal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 362.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 349.

Horned Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 680.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 203.

Horned Pheasant. *Edw. Birds. pl.* 116.

This rare and elegant bird is thus described by Latham: "Size between a Fowl and a Turkey: beak brown: the nostrils, fore-part of the head, and round the eyes, covered with slender, black, hairy feathers: top of the head red: behind each eye springs a fleshy, callous, blue substance, like a horn, tending backwards: on the fore-part of the

neck and throat is a loose flap, of an exceeding fine blue colour, marked with orange spots; the lower part of it beset with a few hairs: down the middle it is looser than down the sides, being wrinkled: the breast and upper parts of the back of a full red: the neck and breast incline to orange; the other parts of the plumage and tail rufous brown,* marked all over with white spots, encompassed with black: the legs are whitish, and furnished with a spur behind each.

"The female is without the horns, so conspicuous in the male. The feathers of the head and part of the neck are silky black, with a blue gloss; marked on the sides of the throat with an irregular patch of red: the feathers on the back part of the head and nape are crimson; and the whole top of the head furnished with long loose feathers, tending backwards: the markings on the body much like those of the male, but scarcely so bright: the back, and part of the wing-coverts, besides the spots of white, are in both most beautifully intermixed with streaks of black and crimson, upon a fillemot ground: the rump and tail-feathers somewhat similar, the crimson descending towards the tail, the ends of which are dusky black: the legs are furnished with a blunt spur behind." This bird when alive had the faculty of dilating and lengthening the flap on the throat,

* The male is said by Latham, but perhaps erroneously, to possess twenty feathers in its tail.

so as almost to hang over the breast, at which time the colours were greatly heightened, appearing of a deep blue, barred across with crimson.

This species inhabits Bengal, and the mountains that separate Indoostan from Thibet and Napaul.

Perhaps this singular species may form a good natural genus, as it differs in many respects from the genuine Pheasants.

ARGUS. ARGUS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius, compressum, rectum, basi nudum; maxilla fornicata, versus apicem deflexa.	*Beak* longer than the head, compressed, straight, the base naked, the maxilla arched, towards the tip bent down.
Nares laterales, in medio maxillæ sitæ, membranâ semiclausæ.	*Nostrils* lateral, placed in the middle of the maxilla, and half closed by a membrane.
Caput lateraliter et collum deplumata.	*Head* with its side and the neck without feathers.
Pedes tetradactyli, graciles; *tarsi* mutici.	*Feet* four-toed, slender; *tarsi* smooth.
Cauda ascendens, compressa; rectricibus duodecim, (maris duabus mediis elongatis.)	*Tail* ascending, compressed; with twelve feathers; (the two middle ones of the male elongated.)

ARGUS. *Temminck, Vieillot.*
PHASIANUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath., &c.*

THERE is but one species belonging to this extraordinary genus, which differs considerably from any of the order, in having the secondary wing-feathers much larger than the primaries; in fact, this character is peculiar to the present genus, which is still further distinguished by having

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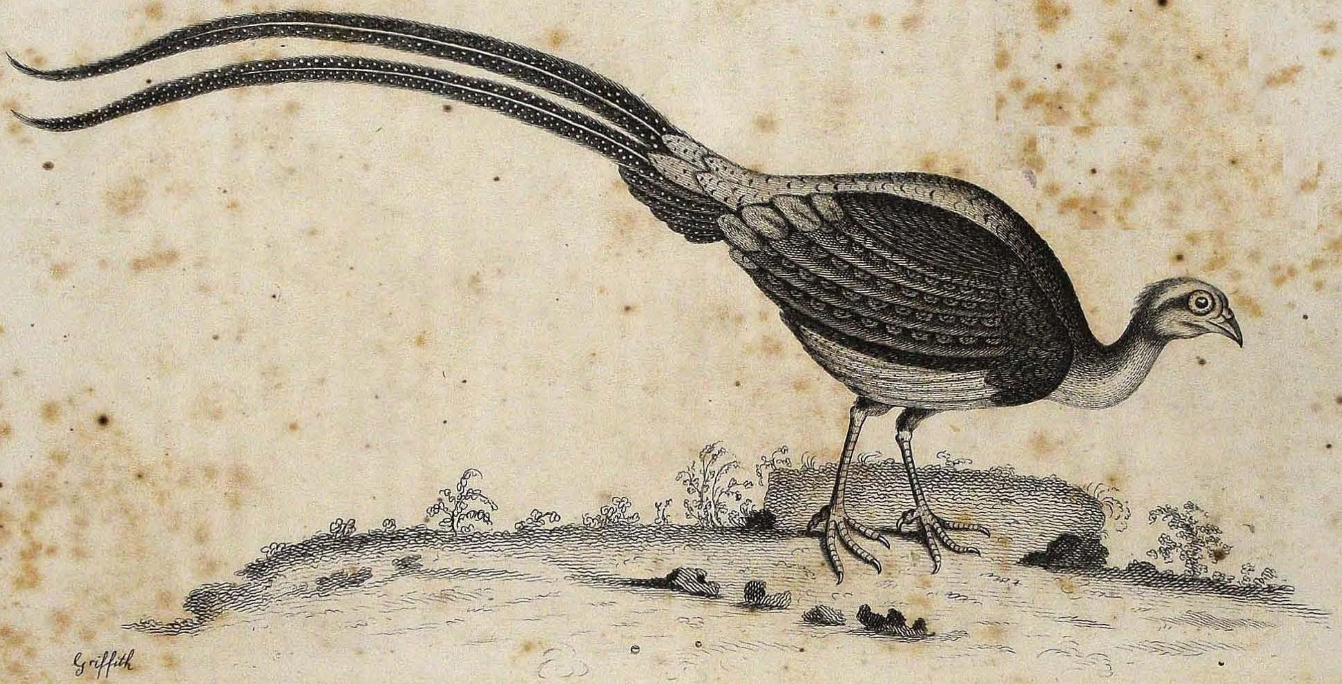

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the beak as long or longer than the head, compressed, straight, naked at its base; the upper mandible arched, and curved towards its extremity: the nostrils are lateral, placed in the middle of the upper jaw, and half closed by a membrane: the cheeks and neck naked: the feet with the toes united at their base by a slight membrane: the tarsi spurless: the tail ascending, compressed into two planes, and composed of twelve feathers; the two middle ones of the male very long: the first quill is extremely short.

The general habits of the bird are noticed in the following pages.

GIGANTIC ARGUS.

(Argus giganteus.)

AR. *collo inferiore corporeque subtus fusco-rufis nigro-lineatis; dorso tectricibusque caudæ flavescentibus, maculis rotundatis fuscis; pennarum secundarium ocellatis plurimis; remigum rachis cæruleis; caudâ fusco-nigrâ, albo punctatâ.* (Femina, *fusco-nigra, flavo fuscoque maculata, remigum rachis cæruleo-nigris; maculis ocellatis in pennis secundariis nullis.*)

Argus with the lower part of the neck and the body beneath red-brown, striped with black; the back and tail-coverts yellowish, spotted with rounded brown spots; the secondary feathers with many ocelli; the webs of the quills blue; the tail brown-black, spotted with white. (*Female* brown-black, spotted with yellow and brown; the webs of the quills blue-black, and the secondary feathers without spots.)

Argus giganteus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 678.
Phasianus Argus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 3.
L'Argus, ou Luen. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 361.—*Gent. Mag.* 1768. *pl. in p.* 521.
Argus Géant. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 410. male. 427. female.
Argus Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 710. 3.

THE male of this rare but beautiful species measures five feet six or eight inches from the beak to the tip of the tail: its body is about the size of that of the Gigantic Cock: the beak is pale yellow: the fore-part of the head and the beginning of the throat are covered with a granulated skin of a fine scarlet colour: the irides are orange: round the eye the skin is dusky: the forehead, the top of the head, and the occiput, are adorned with small velvety plumes of a fine changeable blue colour, forming a slight crest on the hind head: the lower part of the neck, the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a reddish brown, each feather being irregularly spotted with deep yellow and black: the top of the back and the lesser wing-coverts with black spots, edged with small stripes of ochrey yellow: part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are bright yellow-ochre, spotted with brown, resembling the skin of the leopard: the wings, which consist of very large feathers, are the most remarkable part of the bird; the primaries have their shafts bluish, and the secondaries pure white; the ten first quills have their outer webs dull white, sprinkled with black spots, surrounded by

a circle of yellow, shading into a second circle of greyish: the inner webs are twice the width of the outer ones; they are marked with short rays, which unite in a broad longitudinal band; they are rufous, with small white points, as big as tares; the rest of the web is yellowish, with black spots, encircled with brown: the remainder of the quills have their inner webs greyish white, with black spots, edged with brown: the outer webs are adorned with a row of large eyes, arranged parallel to the shaft; these are of different tints of olive-green, with a small spot of white on the lower part, and surrounded with a deep black circle; the feathers have a ground colour of dull white, varied with dusky undulated rays: the eyes are nineteen in number on the longest feathers, and fifteen on the shortest, gradually diminishing in number; the feathers themselves are nearly three feet long: the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones being about four feet in length; the next scarcely two, gradually shortening to the outer ones, which are but twelve inches; they are of a deep chesnut-brown, dotted with white; the two middle feathers have round white spots, encircled with black, on their outer webs, and irregular brown spots, surrounded with dusky, on their inner; the extremity of them is spirally twisted, and tipped with dull white: the lower belly and vent dusky, irregularly varied with brown: legs greenish ash: tarsi without spurs. The young males are dull brown, spotted and irregularly varied with reddish yellow, brown,

and black: before the second moult there is no appearance of eyes on the secondaries, the whole of the quills being nearly black: the primaries with brown spots, and the secondaries with yellow-brown and zigzag black spots on their outer web, and plain brown on their inner: the rump does not possess the beautiful spotted appearance, and the two middle tail-feathers are plain. After the second moult the whole of the colours begin to make their appearance with more regularity; at the third, the back and the rump are covered with yellowish red feathers, spotted with chesnut: the two middle tail-feathers increase in length: the quills are regularly spotted, and the eyes on the secondaries make their appearance. It is not till after the fourth moult is completed that the bird attains its full plumage.

The female, which is described by Temminck, is in general as large as the male in the body, but considerably shorter, owing to the great disparity in the length of the two middle tail-feathers, which scarcely exceed eight inches, whereas in the male they are nearly four feet in length: again, the secondaries in the female are not above four inches long, but in the male almost three feet: the sides of the head and the top of the neck are covered with a rugose skin: the top of the head and the occiput are covered by a very short cottony down: the feathers on the hind part of the neck are shaded with grey-brown and bright grey; they have disunited webs: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the top of the

back, are of a red-chesnut: the back, the rump, the lesser wing-coverts, and those of the tail, are yellowish brown, transversely striped with zigzag black bands of various widths: the quills and the feathers at the bend of the wing have the webs of a deep red, spotted with black: the secondaries, which are so remarkable in the male, in this sex are dusky brown, irregularly marked with small yellow-ochre spots of various forms, resembling the characters made use of by the Chinese: the feathers of the tail are of a chesnut-brown, varied with black spots and stripes: the tail itself is composed of two parallel planes: the skin on the neck and the feet are of the same colour as in the male.

According to Marsden, this bird is a native of the woods of Surinam; it is also found in the south of India, and particularly the kingdoms of Pegu, Siam, and Cambodia, and very abundantly about Malacca: in the former place it is called *coo-ow*. It has a great antipathy to the light, being very dull during the day; but when in the dark is very lively, and sometimes makes its note or call, from which it takes its Sumatran name: its voice is rather plaintive, and not harsh as in the Peacock. It is extremely difficult to be kept alive for any considerable time after catching it in the woods; never for more than a month.

LOPHOPHORUS. MONAUL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi glabrum, crassum, suprà convexum, versus apicem valdè aduncum.	*Beak* smooth at its base, thickened, above convex, towards the tip greatly bent down.
Nares basales, laterales, membranâ plumosâ supernè semiclausæ.	*Nostrils* basal, lateral, above half closed with a plumose membrane.
Orbitæ carunculatæ nudæ.	*Orbits* carunculated and naked.
Pedes tetradactyli, validi; *tarsi* supra plumati, (maris valdè calcarati.)	*Feet* four-toed, strong; the *tarsi* feathered above, (of the male greatly spurred.)
Cauda rotundata, brevis, declivis, rectricibus quatuordecim.	*Tail* rounded, short, bent down, consisting of fourteen feathers.
Caput cristatum.	*Head* crested.

Lophophorus. *Temminck.*
Monaulus. *Vieillot.*
Phasianus. *Lath.*

THE splendid Impeyan Pheasant of Latham forms the only species known of the present genus, which possesses the following characters: the upper mandible of the beak is very stout

IMPEYAN MONAULUS.

and much arched, and it greatly exceeds the lower in length, and has a groove its whole length; it is somewhat square towards the point, and the inner part is greatly excavated: the under mandible is almost hidden by the edges of the upper: the legs are strong and nervous: the feathers of the thighs are prolonged over the joints of the knees, and reach nearly to the base of the spur, which is very strong: the claws are very long and arched.

IMPEYAN MONAUL.

(Lophophorus refulgens.)

Lo. *corpore supra pennis splendide purpureis, margine æneo vestitis; subtus nigro, nitore æneo; cristâ in vertice, scapis erectis, apice rhombeis; caudâ cinnamomeâ planâ rotundatâ.* (Femina, *corpore fusco-undulato; caudâ breviore; sub oculis fasciâ albâ.*)

Monaul with the body above clothed with splendid purple feathers, edged with æneous; beneath black, glossed with brassy; the crown crested; the shafts of the crest erect, and their tips rhomboid; the tail cinnamon-colour, plain, and rounded. (*Female* with the body undulated with brown; the tail short; beneath the eyes a white fascia.)

Phasianus Impeyanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 632. 11.
Lophophorus refulgens. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 673.
Lophophore resplendissant. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 355.
Impeyan Pheasant. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 208. *pl.* 114.

THE magnificent species that is now about to be described is thus commemorated by Dr. Latham: "larger than a dunghill fowl: length two feet: beak brown, two inches long: round the eye bare, and of a greenish blue: on the head is an erect crest, consisting of seventeen or eighteen feathers * of different sizes, the longest three inches and a half in length; they consist of little more than shafts, except at the end, where they are oval, with a spear-shaped point: the feathers of the neck are long and loose, not unlike those of a Cock; those of the head and throat are green-bronze; of the middle of the neck purple, with a copper gloss, and the lower part of it a yellow copper bronze; all of them exceedingly brilliant, and changeable in different reflections of light: the back and wing-coverts are rich purple, tipped with green-bronze: prime quills black: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are dull black, with here and there a greenish gloss: thighs the same: the legs feathered below the knees: tail brownish cinnamon-colour, with the end dusky, and rounded in shape; the feathers fourteen in number: legs stout, rough, and scaly; the colour a dark brown: toes long; between them at the base a slight membrane: at the back part of the legs a thick short spur.

"The female is smaller than the male, and of a less elegant shape: the length twenty-one inches:

* Temminck says thirteen, but most probably his specimen was injured.

the beak and bare space round the eye as in the male: the general colour of the plumage brown; the middle of each feather paler, or buff-coloured, mottled and barred with dark brown, appearing not greatly different from the back of the Great-eared Owl: beneath the eye is a broad dusky white band: the prime quills are black; the second quills barred black and ferruginous: the tail very short, hardly exceeding the quills in length; the colour of the feathers of it similar to the back: the legs as in the male, but furnished with a blunt knob in place of the spur."

These birds inhabit the northern parts of Indoostan, but in no great abundance, being brought from the hills of those parts to Calcutta, as curiosities. They are wild, but will readily submit to confinement. Lady Impey attempted to bring over with her some of them to England, but they perished on their passage: the food given them was rice in the husk: they bear cold, but are impatient of heat. The cock was never observed to crow, but had a strong hoarse cackle, not unlike that of a Pheasant: it is called by some the *Golden Fowl*, by others *Monaul*.

CRYPTONYX. CRYPTONYX.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breviusculum, crassiusculum, compressum, basi glabrum, versus apicem incurvum.

Nares laterales, longitudinales, membranâ nudâ semiclausæ.

Orbitæ nudæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, mutici, *digito* postico ungue nullo.

Cauda brevis, declivis, rotundata.

Beak short, thickened, compressed, its base smooth, towards the apex incurved.

Nostrils lateral, longitudinal, half closed, with a naked membrane.

Orbits naked.

Feet four-toed, smooth, the hinder toe without a claw.

Tail short, bent down, and rounded.

Cryptonyx. *Temm.*
Liponyx. *Vieillot.*
Columba. *Gmel. Lath.*
Perdix. *Lath.*
Tetrao. *Gmel.*
Phasianus. *Sparrman.*

THE great peculiarity with birds of this genus is, that the hinder toe is destitute of a claw: the space round the eyes is naked: the tail is short and even; and the tarsi are without spurs: the wings are very short: very little is known of their manners.

CROWNED CRYPTONYX.

CROWNED CRYPTONYX.

(Cryptonyx coronatus.)

Cr. *occipite cristâ erectâ spadiceâ; fronte setis sex longissimis; vertice fasciâ albâ; corpore supra et subtus nigro violaceo; dorso plumisque uropygii saturatem viridibus; temporibus nudis, gulâ plumis variis tectâ; alis fuscescentibus.* (Femina *absque crista occipitali; corpore virido; alis castaneis; fronte setis sex longissimis.*)

Cryptonyx with an erect chesnut crest on the occiput; the forehead with six long setæ; the crown with a white fascia; the body above and beneath dark violet; the back and feathers of the rump dark green; the temples naked; the throat covered with variegated feathers; the wings fuscescent. (*Female* without the occipital crest; the body green; the wings chesnut, and the forehead with six long setæ.)

Cryptonyx coronatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 745.

Columba cristata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 10. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774. 7. male.

Perdix coronata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* 2. lxii. 1. male.

Phasianus cristatus. *Sparrm. Mus. Carls. f.* 3. *pl.* 64. male.

Perdix viridis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 650. 22. female.

Tetrao viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 761. 4. female.

Le Rouloul de Malacca. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 174. *pl.* 180. male.

Uncommon bird from Malacca. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. *p.* 1. *pl.* 1. male.

Violaceous Partridge. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 3. *pl.* 84. male.

Lesser crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 622. 10. *pl.* 58. male.

Green Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 777. *pl.* 67. female.

Cryptonyx couronné. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 526.

Crowned Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 278. 3.

This is distinguished from the following species by its larger size, by the extent of the naked space round its eyes, and by the form of the orbits, which have a prominent margin, deeply notched: both sexes possess six long bristles at the base of the beak, which the bird can elevate or depress at will: the length of the adult male is ten inches: he is distinguished by having a fine tuft of long feathers on the head, composed of rather hard shafts and disunited webs; this reaches to the hind head, and forms a kind of diadem, which the bird can depress: the forehead is black: at the base of the beak (as already noticed) are six bristles, which measure about an inch and a quarter in length, and form a sort of small crest; between which and the larger one the colour is pure white: the feathers of the greater crest are chesnut-red, and are disposed in a semicircle as far as the occiput: the space round the eyes, as well as a larger one behind, is naked, and deep red; which colour appears between the little feathers that adorn the sides of the head: the cheeks, the nape, the scapulars, and the whole of the under part of the plumage, are of a black hue, changing to fine violet: the back, the rump, and the tail-coverts, are deep green: the feathers of the tail are black: the whole of the wing-coverts and the secondary feathers are of a deep red-brown; the smaller coverts being shaded with violet: the quills are deep brown on their outer webs, and on their inner red, with zigzag black marks: the upper mandible of the beak is generally

entirely black; the under one is so at its tip, but its base, as well as a small portion of that of the upper, is reddish: the feet are reddish yellow: the claws are brown: the irides lively red: the female is much smaller than the male, and differs considerably in her colours; insomuch, that Latham has described her under the name of the Green Partridge: she has, in common with the male, six arched bristles at the base of the beak, but is destitute of the crown: the naked space round the eyes is similar to that of the male: the whole of the top of the head, the cheeks, the nape, and the throat, are covered with short cottony feathers, of a grey-brown colour, shaded with violet: the neck, the breast, the sides, the whole of the back, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a fine green: the belly and the abdomen are of an ashy green: the tail-feathers are dusky green: the scapulars and the whole of the wing-coverts are of a fine chesnut-red: the secondary feathers are brown, and the quills are the same as in the male, but clearer.

This bird is common in Malacca, and in the isle of Sumatra, on the coast which is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Malacca; it is also found in Java: it inhabits the deep forests; is a very cunning and wild species, and will not bear confinement: the voice of the male is a kind of chucking.

RED CRYPTONYX.

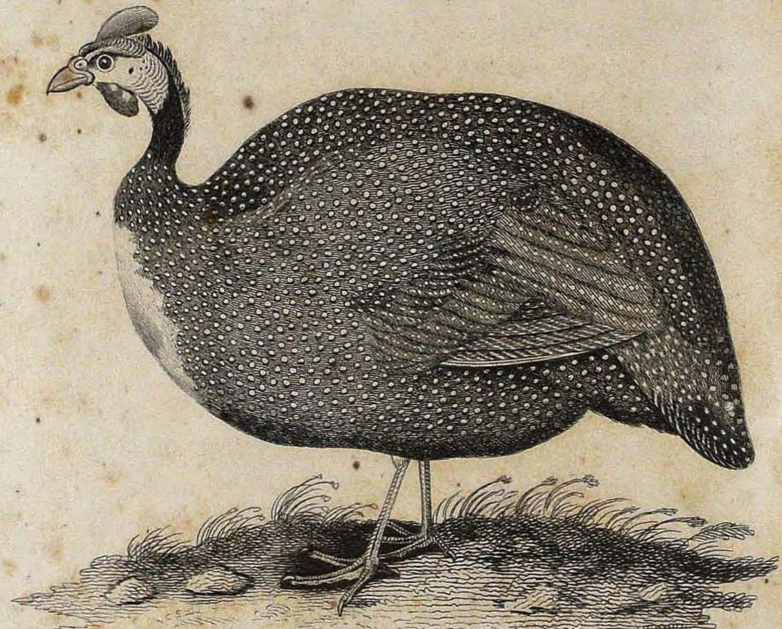
(Cryptonyx rufus.)

Cr. *corporis lateribus rufo-flavescentibus; corpore fuscescente-rufo transversim undulato, tectricibus alarum flavescentibus rufo-terminatis; subtus pallidiore; temporibus gulâque plumis tectis.*

Cryptonyx with the sides of the body reddish yellow; the body fuscous red, transversely undulated; the wing-coverts yellowish, terminated by rufous; beneath paler; the temples and throat covered with feathers.

Cryptonyx rufus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 747.
Perdix Cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 655. 44.
Cryptonyx roux. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 534.
Cambaian Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 2. 282.

This species is a native of Guzurat in the East Indies: the male only is known: it is six inches in length: its beak is short, and higher than broad: the general colour of its plumage is of a reddish yellow: the whole of the upper parts are red, transversely striped with zigzag lines of reddish brown: the tail-feathers and the quills are also varied with similar lines; but the coverts are tipped with plain reddish yellow, producing two broad transverse stripes of that colour on the wings: the cheeks, the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a clear reddish yellow, each feather being edged with a paler tinge: the base of the beak is yellow, and the point brown: the feet are yellow.



GUINEA PINTADO.

NUMIDA. PINTADO.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassiusculum, fornicatum, basi membranâ verrucosâ tectum; mandibula inferiore basi paleariis carunculatis, pendulis obducta.

Nares in ceromate sitæ, laterales, cartilagine semidivisæ.

Caput nudum, vertice aut cornu calloso, aut cristâ munitum.

Pedes tetradactyli; mutici.

Cauda brevis, deflexa; rectricibus quatuordecim aut sedecem.

Beak thickened, arched, its base covered with a warted membrane; the under mandible at the base with a carunculated pendulous wattle.

Nostrils situated in the cere, lateral, and half divided by cartilage.

Head naked, the crown with a callous horn, or strong crest.

Feet four-toed, smooth.

Tail short, bent down, consisting of fourteen or sixteen feathers.

NUMIDA. *Auctorum.*
MELEAGRIS. *Antiquorum.*

ALL the known species of this genus are natives of Africa and its adjoining islands: their manners are similar to those of the domestic poultry: they feed on worms, insects, and seeds, and live in society.

Temminck mentions a bird of this genus allied

to the Crested Pintado, which was communicated to him by Le Vaillant as a new species: it is briefly described in the second volume (page 452) of Temminck's Monograph on the Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds. It is called the *Negro Pintado*, and inhabits the country of the Caffrarians, and lives in flocks: it possesses a very large crest on the head: the whole of the neck is clothed with feathers, without any naked space or wattles: the crest, the whole of the neck, and the breast, are of a dull black: the under part of the body is grey-brown, spotted with white: the whole of the upper parts are grey-blue, with white spots encircled with blue.

Another obscure species is mentioned by Latham in the second supplement to his Synopsis, page 272: this is, perhaps, nothing but a variety of the Crested Pintado.

A. *Vertice galeâ compressâ instructâ.*
A. The crown furnished with a compressed comb.

GUINEA PINTADO.

(Numida Meleagris.)

Nu. *corpore griseo-cærulescente, guttis albis consperso, capite colloque superiore nudis, griseo cæruleis, tubere conico apice reflexo in vertice, membranâ latâ ad rictum geminâ.*

Pintado with the body grey-blue, sprinkled with white spots; the head and upper part of the neck naked, and grey-blue; a conical tubercle with its tip reflexed on the crown; and a broad geminated membrane near the gape.

Numida Meleagris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 744. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 176. *pl.* 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 621. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 680.

Gallus et Gallina Guineensis. *Raii. Syn.* 52. 8.

Le Peintade. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 162. *pl.* 4.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 108.

Peintade Méléagride. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 431. *pl.* 1. *f.* 4 *and* 5.

Guinea Pintado. *Will. Birds.* 162.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 685. 1. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 204.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 272.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 293.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 249.—*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. *p.* 280.

Var. β. *pectore albo.*

With the breast white.

Numida Meleagris. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 621.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 681.

Numida Meleagris pectore albo. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 181. *a.*

White-breasted Pintado. *Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 35.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 687.

Var. γ. *corpore toto albido, maculis rotundatis albis.*

With the whole body whitish, with rounded white spots.

Numida Meleagris. var. α. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 681.

The Guinea Pintado is bigger than a large Cock: length twenty-two inches: beak of a reddish horn-colour: its head is bare of feathers, and covered with a naked skin of a bluish colour: on the crown is a callous conical protuberance, of a bluish red-colour, and compressed at the sides: on each side of the upper mandible, at the base, hangs a loose wattle, which in the female is red, and in the male of a bluish colour: the upper part of the neck is nearly naked, being furnished with a few

straggling hairy feathers: the skin is of a bluish ash: the lower part of the neck is covered with feathers of a purple hue: the rest of the plumage is blue-black, marked with white spots of different sizes, on the whole of the feathers, the breast only excepted, which is of an uniform grey-blue: the greater quills are white; and the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage, spotted and longitudinally barred with white: tail the same.

The White-breasted Guinea Hen of Brown is nothing more than a variety of this species: it differs merely in having a white breast, marked with large spots of black, in which are smaller ones of white: the four first quills, and the same number of the outer greater coverts, are also white: this is said to inhabit Jamaica, but it is abundant in all countries where the first described is kept. Other variations also occur: in some the ground colour of the plumage is blue; in others so very pale as to render the white spots nearly invisible: again it not unfrequently appears of white, with the spots of a brighter colour. A hybrid has been produced between a male Pintado and a common Domestic Hen.

Africa is the native place of this bird, from whence it has been diffused over every part of Europe, the West Indies, and America. It is now sufficiently common in our poultry yards, but from the circumstance of the young ones being difficult to rear, they are not bred in numbers at all equal to those of the domestic poultry. The female

lays many eggs in a season, which she frequently secretes till she has produced her young brood: the egg is smaller than that of a Hen, and of a rounder shape; in colour reddish white, obscurely freckled with a darker colour: it is very delicious eating.

The Pintado is a restless and clamorous bird: its voice is harsh and unpleasant; it consists chiefly of two notes, *ca-mac*, *ca-mac*, frequently repeated: it is compared by Latham to a door turning upon its rusty hinges, or to an ungreased axle-tree. During the night it perches on high places, and is often so easily disturbed as to hinder the rest of a family by its unceasing cry: it delights in rolling in the dust to free itself from insects.

In a wild state these birds associate in numerous flocks of two or three hundred each: they delight chiefly in marshy and damp morassy places, where they subsist almost wholly on insects, worms, and seeds. Amongst the Romans they were in great request for their banquets: they are greatly prized in this country by some persons, their flavour being considered to resemble that of the Pheasant.

MITRED PINTADO.

(Numida mitrata.)

NU. *corpore nigro, maculis albis consperso, tubere verticis rubro rotundato apice reflexo, membranâ angustâ ad rictum geminâ, plicâ gulari longitudinali.*

Pintado with a black body sprinkled with white spots; the crown with a red, rounded tubercle, with its tip reflexed; a narrow geminated membrane near the gape; with a longitudinal fold on the throat.

Numida mitrata. *Pall. Spic.* 4. *p.* 18. *t.* 3. *f.* 1. (head.)—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 745. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 682.

Peintade Mitrée. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 444.

Mitred Pintado. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 688. 2.

PALLAS was the first that described this species, which inhabits Madagascar, Guinea, and other parts of Africa: its manners are similar to the last, and its cry is similar, and equally discordant: its size is equal to that of the common species; its length is about twenty-two inches: the head crowned with a helmet, which in the adult is elevated about one inch and three quarters in height: the whole crown and about the beak of a dirty red: on each side of the gape is a longish linear portion of flesh, pointed at the end, longest in the male, and of a red colour at the tip: under the throat is a longitudinal wattle, somewhat similar to that of the Turkey: the beak is reddish yellow: the space round the eyes blood-red: the rest of the upper part of the neck is of a bright blue, tinged with violet, and naked, with a few scattered black hairs: the general colour of the plumage is more deep than in the preceding species: the white spots are more regularly distributed: those of the greater quills are more dingy than on the rest of the plumage: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a dusky grey, with narrow undulated transverse white

bars: the feet and the claws are dusky grey; the former are stronger than in the preceding species: the irides are grey-brown.

B. *Caput cristatum.*

B. Head crested.

CRESTED PINTADO.

(Numida cristata.)

NU. *cristatâ; corpore nigro albo maculato, cristâ in vertice pectoreque atris, plicâ membranaceâ ad rictum oris, gutture sanguineo, collo superius nudo cærulescente.*

Crested Pintado, with the body black, spotted with white; the crest and beak dark-coloured; a folded membrane near the gape; the throat sanguineous; the upper part of the neck naked, and bluish.

Numida cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 746. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 682.

La Peintade cornal. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 448.

Crested Pintado. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 688. 3. *pl.* 62.

THIS species is smaller than the Guinea Pintado: its beak is of a horn-colour, surmounted by a bluish cere near the nostrils: on each side the lower mandible of the beak is a skin, with a longitudinal fold, instead of a wattle: the throat, the top of the neck, and the occiput, are nearly destitute of feathers: the sides and hinder part of the neck are of a deep blue colour: the space round the ears is blue-grey; and the anterior part

of the neck is of a crimson-red: the head is surmounted by a fine crest; the feathers of which it is composed are black, with delicate webs, and droop over the hind head and the beak: the whole of the plumage is black; the body, with the exception of the neck and top of the breast, being spotted with small points of a whitish blue, encircled with a brilliant blue: the greater feathers of the wings are dusky brown, and spotless: the secondaries are the same, with four longitudinal stripes down the shafts; three or four of these have a large white spot extending the whole length of the outer webs: the rest, nearer the body, have the longitudinal bluish-white rays: the tail is black, with undulated bluish-white rays: the feet are dusky brown: the irides brown: legs dusky: hind claw elevated from the ground, and blunt.

This species inhabits the hottest parts of Africa; the country of the Grand Namaquois, and the interior of Guinea, producing the greatest number: they live in herds of many hundreds, composed of several united coveys: their cry, which is uttered at the rising of the sun, and towards the close of the day, is very discordant and unpleasant: their manners are similar to those of the rest of the genus, and they feed on different sorts of grain, worms, insects, and berries: they appear to be easily domesticated.

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